

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, 1916

No. 16

## Specials For One Week

If you appreciate a good thing when you see it you will come in and carry off some of these snaps. They won't last long at these prices.

Men's Hats, reg. price \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, going at	\$1.50
Men's Caps, reg. price, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, going at	50c
Men's Working Shirts	60c
Men's Bib Overalls	\$1.10
Men's Working Shoes	\$2.85
Men's Fine Shoes	\$2.85
Boys Corduroy Knickers	85c
Men's Black Cashmere Socks	25c

We were fortunate in procuring a \$2,000 stock at Red Deer at a rate on the dollar (not a Bankrupt Stock) and can offer you goods at very low prices.

### J. V. Berscht

Special for Next Thursday and Saturday

100 Men's Fine Shirts, all sizes, regular prices \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00, going 2 for \$1.50

## Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Hides

### LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

He might have had a Crop Failure but he bought some

## Formaldehyde

Try a few pounds of the great smut destroyer. You will not regret it. Buy while the price is right.

### RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

Going!

Going!

WHAT?

## Timothy Seed

ABSOLUTELY GOOD (GRADE 1)

We have only a few pounds left. Place your order with us now.

### Rumball & Hyndman

## Will Plant Trees

The Council met on Monday night, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Herber, Wrigglesworth, Reed, Wood, Solicitor Austin and Secretary Brusso present. Councillors Durrer and Good absent.

There was very little business before the Council and adjournment took place a little earlier than usual.

The most important item was the report from the Mayor regarding the park north of the C.P.R. He reported that he had taken up the matter of planting trees and shrubs again this year with Supt. Weisbeed of the C.P.R., at Calgary, and had received a letter from that gentleman stating that they could supply all the trees necessary this year if we would let them know at once how many were wanted.

The Council will get together and go into the matter some day this week at the park.

The Secretary reported that some of the electric light arrears had been paid up and arrangements made for settlement of balance.

Several matters pertaining to town affairs were discussed in an informal way and the Council then adjourned.

## PLOWING WANTED

We are prepared to do plowing and seeding by contract. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand, now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Careless Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

## DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

### Saturday Night: "Mary's Duke"

By Mary Fuller

Another Good Comedy Play for Easter.

Another good Sterling Weekly of War and World Events

### TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT

Series of Under the Crescent

"For the Honor of the King"  
Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

Adults 25c Children 10c

## Report of Cemetery Committee

A meeting of the Cemetery Committee was held on April 12th and the following bylaws were drafted for protection of lot holders.

All back fees for lots to be collected by Sec.-Treas.

That price of lots be raised from \$5 to \$8 and single graves \$3; yearly charge to lot holders to be \$2, the Trustees to use this money for upkeep of cemetery.

All stones must be lined up and put on owner's lot at expense of owner.

Plans of plots to be drawn and each grave kept account of:

Duplicate plans to be prepared and each grave numbered on duplicate only.

No mounds to be allowed, but sod on grave may be opened not more than 12 inches in diameter.

A meeting will be held on Monday evening, April 24th, for the consideration of above report and to elect a Trustee to fill the place of Dr. Reid, meeting to be held in Berscht's old store, opposite Pioneer office.

## Cemetery Financial Statement

### RECEIPTS

Proceeds from Supper  
24th of May.....\$134.05

### Donations

Mrs. J. C. Shaw.....	25.00
Mrs. A. Shantz.....	32.00
Mrs. J. Hart.....	2.00
Mrs. McTavish.....	5.00
Mrs. Lincoln.....	5.00
Mr. Clarke.....	1.00
Mrs. Bicknell.....	1.00
Boy Scouts.....	4.50
Mrs. A. Shantz.....	16.00
Dr. Gaddes.....	5.00
W. L. Martin.....	5.00
M. Burns.....	5.00
R. B. Martin.....	5.00
Mrs. A. Hunsperger.....	8.00
Mrs. Chatham.....	5.00
Mrs. G. Liesemer.....	15.00
Mr. Furgerson.....	5.00
Mrs. G. Liesemer.....	5.00
Mr. Kietzke.....	5.00
Mrs. G. Liesemer.....	5.00
Mr. Kalbfleisch.....	5.00
Mrs. Welch.....	5.00
Mr. G. A. Kaig.....	5.00
Mr. Reist.....	5.00

\$324.55

### EXPENDITURES

Mrs. Frost.....	\$ 2.00
Meat.....	6.20
A. G. Studer.....	.10
Table cloths, stamps, express.....	2.80
H. W. Chambers, stationery and stamps.....	1.60
A. G. Howe, lumber.....	.50
Coffee.....	.50
Mrs. A. Shantz, pork.....	10.00
F. Moyle, work.....	113.75
A. Jury, work.....	31.20
Mr. Steves, work.....	10.50
A. Moyle, work.....	32.50
Mrs. H. W. Chambers, stamps, postcards.....	2.36
J. V. Berscht.....	1.70
H. E. Osmond.....	1.50

\$217.21

Balance on hand.....\$107.34

All those who have not paid donations will they please do so.

The subject of the Easter sermon next Sunday afternoon in the Evangelical church will be "Fact, doctrine, and power of the resurrection." An Easter programme will be rendered in the evening service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$944.70

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$665.45

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$350.05

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

OUR carload of barbed wire has been received. Orders previously placed with us can now be filled.—Rumball & Hyndman.

**FOR SALE**—Baby carriage nearly new. Apply at Pioneer Office.

**WANTED**—6 grade Shorthorn, Durham strain of cows, coming fresh in month of April. Will pay spot cash. Apply P. R. Reed or J. H. Kiteley.

**FOR SALE**—Shakespeare's complete works, one volume, large double pages. The People's Bible History, one volume. The Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar. And other valuable works. Apply to Rev. L. P. Amacher, Didsbury, Alberta.

**1500 POUNDS** clean timothy seed in new sacks, 7c per lb. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

**100 BUSHELS** Marquis spring wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c per bushel. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

**FOR SALE**—A quantity of good, clean timothy seed for sale at \$4.00 per bushel. Apply S. Troyer, 2 miles east of Didsbury. a12p

**FOR SALE**—My residence on Berlin St. J. E. Liesemer.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, free of weeds; government test shows exceptionally strong vitality. J. E. Liesemer.

**1500 POUNDS** clean timothy seed in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

**100 BUSHELS** Marquis spring wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c per bushel. Leave orders with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm, Westerdale.

**FOR SALE**—A carload of bran and shorts, \$1.25 and \$1.35. Lower prices for 500 lb. lots. McClaime-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.

**LOST**—Between Edward Parker's and Rugby school, a gold watch, valued for past associations. Finder please return to teacher at Rugby school and receive reward. a19p

**POTATOES**—150 bushels of good potatoes for sale.—Apply G. R. Swingle, Didsbury. m10p

## W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 30th, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916 at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.  
J. E. STAUFFER,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### Births

LIESMER—On Friday, April 14th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Pete Liesemer, a daughter, Donna Marguerite.

ROSS—On Sunday, April 16th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ross, Harman, a daughter.



## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Purely vegetable  
—acts surely and  
gently on the  
liver. Cures  
Biliousness,  
Head-  
ache,  
Dizziness,  
acids and indigestion. They do their duty.  
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.  
Genuine must bear Signature



*After a Good*



## Do You Consider Wear and Tear

On your harness when you figure your profits for the year? Ordinarily that's a big item but you can make it negligible by using

## EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Keeps the leather soft and prevents cracking. Adds years to harness life.

Dealers Everywhere

**The Imperial Oil Company Limited**

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

### AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

**STEPLING TAILORING CO.,**  
535 College Street Toronto

## TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficiency, and harmlessness, of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

**MURINE, Granulated Eyelids,**  
Lies inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine. **YOUR EYES** Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's. 50c per Bottle, Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

### Something in That

John—Just one more kiss, darling, before we say good-bye.  
Mabel—Oh, John, you've had enough—wait till tomorrow night.  
John—Delays are dangerous: to-morrow night I may be dead, or you may have been eating onions.

"He is some painter, believe me."  
"To what school does he belong?"  
"To the utilitarian."  
"Oh, signs and fences."

## MORE THAN EVER Increased Capacity For Work

Many former tea and coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum. A woman writes:

"I had drunk coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left; had kidney trouble and constipation." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee).

"The first noticeable benefit which followed the change from coffee to Postum was the improved action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steadier."

"Then I became less despondent and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength."

"I formerly did mental work and had to give up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms.  
**Postum Cereal**—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

W. N. U. 1099

### Dangers of Cat Kissing

It must be a terrifying revelation, to those ladies who kiss their cats, that has been made by Professor Flocci, the Italian chemist. He has found by experiment that when a cat licks its lips it spreads over them a saliva in which there are swarms of minute bacilli not free from danger to human beings. When he inoculated rabbits and guinea-pigs with this noxious substance they died within twenty-four hours; and he has come to the conclusion that it is dangerous for ladies to indulge in the habit of kissing their cats.

## He Feels Like a Young Fellow

WHY MANITOBA MAN PRAISES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

After Experimenting With Other Medicines Max Hanjook Found in Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cure That He Sought.

Pleasant Home, Man.—(Special).—Mr. Max Hanjook, a well known resident of this place, who, after an extended period of ill-health is feeling strong and hearty again, is spreading broadcast the good news that he found a new lease of youth in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I tried all kinds of other pills, but they didn't help me very much," Mr. Hanjook says. "But Dodd's Kidney Pills have made me feel like a different man. I feel like a young fellow again. I want everybody to know that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me everything that has been claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make men and women feel young again because they spread good health all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They made the kidneys strong and healthy and thus put them in condition to strain all impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. The cleansed blood circulating all through the body gives new strength and energy everywhere. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are popular all over Canada.

### High Finance

"Another new hat. You should really save your money with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I have it, the less I can buy with it."

### WHEN BABY IS ILL

When baby is ill no other medicine will so quickly relieve him as will Baby's Own Tablets. They go right to the root of most childhood ailments—those dangerous ailments of the stomach and bowels which cause difficult teething, colds, constipation, vomiting and simple fevers. They cleanse the bowels and sweeten the stomach and drive out all cause of illness. Concerning them Mrs. Wm. Evers-Gilks, N.B., says: "We always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as we have found them an excellent medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Burglar—The only thing I'm kicking about is being identified by a man that kept his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong.

## If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome blood.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box at all dealers.

The man who waits for opportunity to knock finds the waiting good.

**A Pill for Brain Workers.**—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Par-melee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

A young reporter who took his first check to the bank and was asked by the cashier to endorse it on the back, wrote: "I heartily endorse this check."

In the train of Alexander the Great during his Asiatic conquests were some observant persons who made notes of what they saw, when not too busy killing off the inhabitants, and in these written documents is told the story of "a reed growing in India which produces honey without bees." Thus sugar cane evidently was well known in that part of the world in 330 B.C.

## CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Stojan, of East Hanford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

**ZAM-BUK**  
GIVES QUICK RELIEF

### Reason Enough

Sleigh—I see he writes typewritten letters to his lady?  
Spy—Sure, she's taken up studying character by handwriting.

Recurring Official—One grandfather living? Is he on your father's or mother's side?  
Recruit—Oh, he varies, sir; he sticks up for both on 'em—a sort of neutral.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Willie, you haven't said whether you thanked Mr. Carr for taking you out for a ride."

"Yes, mother, I thanked him, but I didn't tell you, because he said, 'Don't mention it.'"

### Plowing and Shelling

A letter from France says: "There is a most terrific fight going on on our right. The roaring is continuous and terrible. We—i.e., our battalion—are not in it at present, but may have to join in at any moment. We have done a fair amount of 'straining' since we have been here and the Germans have suffered as they deserve to."

The destruction is too awful for words; all round villages and towns are laid flat. What has become of the wretched inhabitants, God knows! A few stick to the place, although shells fall round all the time. They live in the cellars, I suppose. Some few go on plowing with shells flying over their heads; they take their chance."

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02. I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

Carl Maria von Weber, the celebrated composer, wrote a piano piece which a friend pronounced unplayable, as one chord had a note in the centre which could not be reached by either hand. "Ach, see me do it!" answered the composer, and he struck the note with his nose.

Customer—But why have rabbits gone up so in price? They're wild ones, aren't they? So you can't say it's the cost of keeping them?

Shopkeeper—No, mum, but the truth is, since the best shots have gone to the war, it takes so many cartridges to kill 'em.



## Stop Backaches

Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble.

## Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Gin Pills act on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe and heal the inflamed organs, which are causing the suffering. Neglect your kidneys and swollen hands and feet, warts and ankles, are likely to follow. A dose of Gin Pills in time saves a world of pain.

You will realize their value when you read what Mrs. J. D. T. Wedge, of Summerside, P.I., writes:

"Gin Pills are the greatest of all kidney remedies and a medicine which is at present doing me a world of good. They are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer."

Get GIN PILLS today at your dealer's. For a box, or a box for \$2.50. Trial treatment FREE if you write.

**National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto**

### Sir E. Grey's Advice

Sir Edward Grey, in the British house of commons, has been deprecating the publication in English journals of articles and cartoons calculated to be offensive to rulers or people of neutral nations. Sir Edward's position is a sound one, but his taking it may have little effect. How is a small minded person to show that he is a patriot if he cannot insult a foreigner?—Montreal Gazette.

# Hardening of the Arteries

An Interesting Explanation of How This Dreaded Condition is Brought About.

You take out the garden hose in the spring, turn on the water, and if the rubber has got hard and brittle the tubing bursts and water spurts out in all directions.

The arteries of the human body may be likened to small rubber pipes, which go everywhere through the body and carry blood to the hands and feet, as well as to the nerves, muscles and vital organs. They carry all the blood in the human system, and if this blood is burdened with the poisons left over when the liver and kidneys are not properly performing their filtering work, these poisons form a deposit on the inside walls of the arteries.

The deposit thus formed gradually thickens and hardens the walls of the arteries. The tiny blood vessels of the liver are affected, and thence comes that fatal disease—cirrhosis of the liver. The cells of the kidneys become starved for want of blood, and Bright's disease gets its start.

In health the arteries have the elasticity of rubber, and expand, contract or elongate, as required by the demands of the blood pressure. Hardened, the arteries are like so much brittle rubber tubing. The blood pressure comes on, the tubing bursts, and the resulting blood clot on the brain causes apoplexy.

It will be plainly seen that the cause of trouble is in the inefficient condition of the liver and kidneys. When these filtering organs are kept healthy and active, and the bowels regular in the removal of waste matter, there is no chance for such dreadful conditions as hardening of the arteries bring about.

As in all forms of serious disease, prevention is the only wise course to follow. You can positively depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to awaken the action of liver and kidneys, and also ensure the regularity of movement of the bowels. It is only by the activity of these organs that the blood can be kept pure and free from uric acid and other substances which form deposits in the arteries and at other points in the human system, causing pain, suffering and serious disease.

When you think of the scores of common ills, such as colds, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, backaches, etc., which arise from a torpid condition of these organs, you will better understand the reason why Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the favorite family medicine in many thousands of homes. By keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels active they cure the common ills of life, and prevent serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.



# AMERICAN PAPERS NOT AFRAID TO TELL OF CANADA'S PROSPERITY

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES ARE PRESENTED

Chicago Herald Gives Some Particulars About the Remarkable Development of This Country Within Recent Years, and Tells How Canada is Coming Into Her Own

In connection with the opening of the Chicago Herald's industrial exhibition, in the Ashland building, corner North Clark and Randall streets, a recent edition of this paper had the following to say about the prosperity in Canada:

"When Canada closed her books for 1915 she found her farmers prosperous beyond expectations, her industrial plants running overtime, her natural resources pouring out wealth from hitherto undeveloped sources, and her railroads showing the greatest net earnings in their history."

From two items alone Canada added \$900,000,000 in new wealth during the year, and over 70 per cent. of it was accumulated during the last six months. Her crops returned over \$400,000,000 and her industries over \$500,000,000. Her exports to the United States in one year increased \$100,000,000, and her imports decreased \$74,504,604.

These astounding figures in themselves demonstrate to what an extent Canada is coming into her own. Canada has built on firm foundations. Her bank deposits during 1915 increased over \$86,000,000.

Important as her industrial growth has proved to be, the Dominion did not neglect her rich farm territories, knowing that upon their development depends her growth. No country wrote a brighter page of history in agriculture in 1915 than Canada, but an extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which the American continent may never see again, is partly responsible for her success. She was called upon to supply foodstuffs for Great Britain, her allies, and for her soldiers at the front, and the necessity brought corresponding effort. She has a new and fertile soil, and the weather conditions of the year were ideal. Her government's policy of encouraging the raising of choice grain was never more effective.

"This combination gave the Dominion farmer a consummation of his dreams, 'Two in one yield.' Nearly a billion bushels of grain were produced, and, of this, 336,258,000 were in wheat. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba grew 304,200,000 bushels, the remaining 32,058,000 bushels coming from British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The farms of Alberta averaged 36.16 bushels per acre, those of Saskatchewan 28.75 and those of Manitoba 28.50.

"This great harvest brought money to the prairie provinces, and brought it with a rush. Up to November 21 the Canadian West received 2132,000,000 for its consignment of wheat.

"Canada's present prosperity, however, does not depend only on its land. She is working overtime in her factories and mines. At the time of the outbreak of the war a small arsenal at Quebec employing 300 men, was the only plant engaged in the making of war munitions in all the Dominion of Canada. Today, according to D. A. Thomas, envoy of the British minister of munitions, 100 villages, towns and cities throughout the Dominion are engaged in the making of war supplies."

## The Price For Poppy Heads

In view of the steps being taken in this country to restrict the sale of laudanum, it may be noted that, according to the board of agriculture, the white variety of the opium poppy is still grown in several parts of England, notably Lincolnshire. The crop is always a precarious one, but there is a steady market for the poppy heads. Belgium used to supply a proportion of the heads used in this country, but not sufficient for the loss of her crop to cause serious shortage this year. The price paid for poppy heads is 12s to 15s per 1,000 for large size, and 8s to 10s for medium.

## Live Stock Values

The census and statistics office, Ottawa, places the average value of horses in Ontario, at \$123; milch cows, \$61; other cattle, \$44; sheep, \$8, and swine, 15.

Approximately the total value of farm animals in Canada at the end of December may be estimated as \$750,000,000, compared with \$725,000,000 in 1914. The values for each description being as follows: Horses \$370,000,000; milch cows, \$164,224,000; other cattle, \$151,477,000; sheep, \$18,225,000, and swine, \$48,063,000.

"Jones, the new millionaire, is a mighty unassuming chap, isn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know. He never impressed me that way particularly."

"Well, he has me. Why, several of us were out with him the other night and it was quite a party, and, you know, no one would ever suspect Jones had a cent."

## The Usual Talk

"Say, old man," quoted the farmer, "I wish you'd train my son to be a lawyer in your office. There's nothing in farming."

"I'll do it," assented the lawyer, "provided you'll take my son on your farm. There's nothing in the law."

# Canadian Capital To be Replanned

Comprehensive Plans For the Beautification of Ottawa and Hull

Comprehensive plans for the beautification, development and replanning of the Canadian capital have been presented to parliament. The finance minister laid on the table of the house the report of the federal town planning commission, which was appointed in June of 1913, under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Holt, to draw up a plan for the beautification of Ottawa and Hull, the location and architectural character of the public buildings, park systems, traffic and transportation arrangements, etc.

The commissioners, after two years of very careful and expert investigation, have made elaborate recommendations for a federal district and a federal capital rivaling in beauty, convenience and impressiveness what has been done at Washington or at any other capital cities of the world. The plans along which development should proceed are given, but there is no estimate of cost. In this respect, however, the commissioners declare that the expenditure could run over a series of years, and the return in beauty and in the industrial economies of city organization would be commensurate with the total cost.

The members of the commission consisted of Sir Herbert S. Holt, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Frank Darling of Toronto and R. Home Smith of Toronto, and the mayors of Ottawa and Hull. The chief consultant on city planning was Mr. E. H. Bennett, and the consulting engineer, Mr. E. L. Cousins. Under them there has been an expert working staff, preparing the detailed plans of improvement and a comprehensive survey of Ottawa and its environs.

The commission strongly recommends that nothing of the elaborate nature suggested should be attempted without first establishing a federal district and securing for the federal authorities adequate control of local government, as has been done at Washington. The proposed federal district should extend from Chats Falls, at the head of Lake Deschênes, some thirty miles east of Ottawa, to about four miles east of the present city limits, and about ten miles north and south from Parliament Hill.

Another main proposal is the establishment of a national park or forest reserve in the Laurentian Hills and on the slopes on the north side of the Ottawa River. An area of from 75,000 to 100,000 acres, the report says, can be secured at a comparatively small cost, which could be preserved for all time to the people of Canada, and which would afford an excellent fish and game preserve within a very few miles of the capital for all years to come.

## Care With Well Water

Pollution Comes From Many Sources and Precautions Should be Taken

Melting snow, carrying with it in solution much of the refuse and decaying matter accumulated during the winter, constitutes a serious danger to the water supply from wells. Many wells are so constructed as to allow surface water to find its way around the tops, while in others, particularly dug wells, it seeps in through the brick lining near the top. Where there is any danger of this pollution it is a measure of safety to boil the water before it is used for human consumption.

For lining dug wells reinforced concrete has been successfully used. Concrete may be made practically impervious to water, so that a concrete-lined dug well can be polluted only from the bottom.

The water supply on the farm is always an important matter, and so much care cannot be taken in its location and protection. The farm well should be placed where the surface drainage from all possible sources of contamination is away from the well. If possible, it is advisable to provide impervious floors with watertight drains for farm buildings and stock pens. Under the same conditions concrete manure pits might well be provided not only to prevent the liquid manure from polluting the neighboring soil but to save the manure. No garbage, manure or rubbish should be dumped into sinks or basins in the immediate neighborhood, and such basins should be fenced off and kept free from polluting matter. The house should be provided with some safe method of sewage disposal, while slop and garbage from the kitchen should be deposited in tightly covered garbage cans and disposed of by burying in the fields, burning, etc. The use of privy vaults and leaching or overflowing cesspools should also be absolutely avoided, as they are likely to be sources of the worst contamination.

## Need of Rotation

Very Few Farmers Appear to Follow a Systematic Rotation

At dairymen's conventions, live stock breeders' meetings, seed growers' conferences, and everywhere else where farmers congregate to discuss their problems we have been hearing speakers emphasize the advantages of adopting some good system of crop rotation but the speech-making, on this subject as well as on many others seems to have been in vain if the first hand information obtained by the commission of conservation, and recently published in their report, is any criterion. Among the 100 farmers visited on P.E.I. only one is reported as following a really systematic rotation. In Nova Scotia there were nine, in New Brunswick 19, while in Quebec, there were 200 farms visited and out of this number there were none following a short rotation, but the majority of them left the land in hay and pasture for from six to eight years, after which they would break it up and reseed again to grass and clover. In Ontario, among the 200 farmers visited, there were only eight following a rotation which could be called systematic. In the Prairie Provinces a rotation including grass and hood crops is almost unknown.

It is difficult to obtain accurate figures regarding the annual loss from smut, but that it is very great is acknowledged, yet out of 500 farmers visited in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces only three treated their seed grain for smut. This is very regrettable since the treatment is inexpensive, simple and effective. In the Prairie Provinces nearly every farmer treats for smut.

Every year there is a complaint regarding the difficulty in securing a catch of clover and grass. This is due, it is claimed, to the small amount of seed sown per acre. On Prince Edward Island the amount of clover seed sown per acre is only two pounds; in Quebec, it is three pounds; while in other provinces it is more, but even where the average amount sown is largest, it is found to be only about half of what it should be to secure results. Common red clover when sown alone should be seeded at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre, and alsike at the rate of eight pounds.

## Too Moderate

"Is your husband a heavy smoker?" "Dear me, no. You've no idea how long it takes me to save enough coupons from his cigars to buy a cut glass pickle dish."

## The Surest Sign

"The Greens are going to have a party tonight."

"How do you know. Been invited?"

"No. Mrs. Green was over to borrow our silverware."

## Money-Making Devices

Many New and Clever Devices in Use as a Result of the War

Not since the great cycle boom a quarter of a century ago have British inventors made more money on patented devices than during the present war.

One of the fortunate inventors of the modern hand grenade, used so effectively in the allied trenches, is reported to have netted upward of seven hundred thousand dollars in royalties. The inventor of the Gardwell machine gun is reported to be richer by three thousand dollars, in addition to a royalty of fifteen dollars per gun manufactured. The ingenious designer of the "Bors" periscope trench rifle, with which the Australians are equipped, has received a large sum for his patent rights. A life-saving appliance in gas attacks, brought its owners orders valued at two hundred thousand dollars. Numerous patents have been taken out for adapting and simplifying existing machinery for the manufacture of munitions and other articles. The majority of the successful war inventions were put to commercial use before submitting them to the government. For instance, a special box for carrying hand grenades can be used for other purposes when the war is over, and the inventor already has laid the foundations for a most lucrative business. Some of the most striking inventions are a non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, a substitute for glass, a process for treating municipal refuse, removing the solder, tin and chemicals from scrap, tinned and galvanized articles, and for utilizing the base metal. This new British industry, formerly monopolized by Germany, will, it is claimed, employ thousands of partially disabled soldiers after the war.

Time and labor saving devices are in great demand. The war has shaken the British manufacturer out of the conservative rut in which he has lived. He now appreciates the advantage of automatic labor-saving machinery in competing with foreign goods, and is discarding his obsolete plant. In the homes of the people the same revolution is taking place. Labor-saving devices in the house and methods of economy hitherto unknown are making considerable headway in public favor. In the office there is an insistent demand for labor-saving methods. A fortune awaits the individual who will invent a machine that will automatically type letters from dictation.—Toronto Globe.

John—The French have gained 400 metres from the enemy.  
Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks!

Breeds of Horses in Saskatchewan  
From the first of August, 1912, to December 31 last, 3,903 stallions were enrolled under the Saskatchewan horse breeders act. Of these, 2,816 were pure bred, Clydes numbered 1,719, Percheron 611, Standard Bred 175 and Belgian draft 117. Shires came next with 66 and Hackney following with 51. Of those not pure bred 552 were classed as scrubs.

# CANADIANS PUT PRUSSIANS TO ROUT IN DARING TRENCH RAID

CANUCKS WIN REPUTATION AS GOOD FIGHTERS

Bombing Party Crept Up to German Trenches, Cutting the Barb Wire Entanglements, and in a Hand to Hand Engagement Carried Everything Before Them

## More Fallacies Exposed

Pertinent Answers to the Arguments Used by the Liquor Interests

6. They quote statements favorable to the use of alcohol, said to have been made by eminent physiologists at a convention in Cambridge; among those present was the celebrated Dr. Michael Foster. They didn't tell us that that was long years ago, for Dr. Foster was a distinguished man, advanced in years when I was a student. I doubt if they can point to one single book on medical practice published in the last ten years that does not definitely teach that alcoholic liquors increase the liability to disease, especially consumption. Even the hand book prepared by military doctors in 1911 for the guidance of the Royal Army Medical Corps teaches that, and also that it lessens the efficiency of the men and increases the tendency to disease, and advises that it be not permitted on the march.

7. They say that the drunkard is the prohibitionists' only asset. Oh, no, not by any means; we have many serious charges against the liquor traffic of which I shall mention only one. The taxes actually collected in the nine wettest states in 1911 were 60% higher than in the eight prohibition states. Why should I be taxed to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals that they make? The license fees do not pay a quarter of the expenses they cause.

8. They say that domestic unhappiness frequently causes drunkenness. Instead of drunkenness causing domestic unhappiness, isn't that gall? If that be true how is it that in Canada the provinces that have most local prohibition have the least crime and the provinces that have least local prohibition have nearly forty times as much crime as Prince Edward Island, which is entirely under prohibition?

9. They are getting very anxious about the condition of the church, and fear that it is going to the bad, but it is worthy of note that the cause of their anxiety is the growing tendency of the church to advocate prohibition.

10. They say that one of the greatest evils confronting us today is the spread of the monstrous theory that law can take the place of moral education. That is too bad, but where is such a nonsensical theory taught? Certainly not in Canada or in any English speaking country. A great many laws are prohibitive, but they seem to object to only the one that would prevent them selling booze.

11. They say that without booze on which to practice self-control, men would lose all sense of responsibility and gradually sink down until they become prohibitionists. I suppose like Lloyd George and Kitchener and Sir David Beatty and Sir Frederick Treves and thousands of other great and good men. They seem to despise such men as these as the dirt under their feet. It is hard accounting for tastes.—H. Arnold, M.P., M.C., P.S.

## Not What He Expected

As the brisk philanthropist thrust her face into the taxi driver's hand she saw that he was wet and apparently cold after the half hour of pouring rain.

"Do you ever take anything when you get soaked through?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the driver, with humility. "I generally do."

"Wait here just a minute," commanded the philanthropist; and she ran up her steps, inserted her key in the lock and opened the door and vanished, to reappear in a moment. When she had come down to the taxi man she gave him a small envelope.

"There are some two-grain aspirin tablets," said she, "you take two of them now and two more in an hour."

## No Size to it

"He is a big man—in his own opinion."

"Don't see how that could be."

"Why?"

"Never thought he had the capacity to carry an opinion of any dimension."

## Outshown

"What is the band playing?"

"See—the conquering hero comes."

"Where is the conquering hero?"

"You cannot see him for the reception committee."

"He is some painter, believe me."

"To what school does he belong?"

"To the utilitarian."

"Oh, signs and fences."

The Canadians have won a reputation as good fighters in hand-to-hand encounters. Their ability in this respect was lately demonstrated when an expedition of 25 started out on a trench raid and returned with 23, having accounted for about double their number and destroyed two machine guns and a considerable portion of trench.

There had been a certain liveliness in the German trenches and a bombing attack was planned. When darkness fell the bombthrowers crept forward, making slow progress. A false move, a cough or a sound of any kind meant instant death. The Prussian guards in the German trenches were apparently in merry mood, and snatches of a love song came occasionally from the trench.

At last a barbed wire entanglement was reached. They were stouter than had been anticipated. It took a long time, but the barrier was cut. There was a delay. Another party further along the line was not yet ready for the final rush. Patiently they waited; they even joined in whispers. At length the signal came that the other party was ready to advance. The Canadians bounded forward. A Prussian sentry started up to sound the alarm, but he was shot dead by the officer.

The Prussians were now aroused. Flares burst out all along the line and revealed a trench full of Prussian Guards. The Canadians rushed in, throwing their bombs and bayoneting freely. Their leader was already wounded. The Guardsmen had been taken by surprise and rushed in confusion from their dug-outs. One of them held up his hands and shouted in English that he wished to surrender, but a rifle pointing from behind through his upraised arms revealed the ruse. A revolver bullet ended the first man's account and the second went down with a bayonet in his chest.

Farther up the line a machine gun was just beginning to get dangerous when a well directed bomb sent it into space. Hand-to-hand, the Canadians exacted a heavy toll. They carried everything before them, and at the end could go no farther, as a heap of dead bodies and demolished trench barred the way.

The return journey to the British trenches had to be made across a bullet-swept area. One man was dragging back the body of a comrade, while another was supporting a wounded companion. The Canadians halted for an instant while a bomb was thrown. It was the luckiest shot of the whole night. It fell right on the machine gun which was most dangerous, silencing it.

## Germany and the States

An open quarrel between Germany and the United States would not be an unmixed blessing for us. We should lose the tireless and humane services of the American diplomats, Mr. Gerard in Berlin, Mr. Brand Whitlock in Brussels, Mr. Penfield in Vienna, and Mr. Morgenthau in Constantinople. These gentlemen have put this country under a deep obligation that will not soon be forgotten. On the other hand the blockade difficulty would be solved, and the moral effect of America's action on neutral opinion and policy would be tremendous. Germany, indeed, has so much to lose by antagonizing the great republic that we believe that, if the administration is firm, she will eat her leek at the eleventh hour but she will not forget, and she will never forgive!—London Chronicle.

## He Won It

A schoolmaster once said to his pupils, "To the boy who makes the best composition in five minutes on 'How to Overcome Habit,' I will give a prize."

When the five minutes had expired a lad of nine years stood up and said:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change habit. If you take off still another letter you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another it is not totally used up—all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether."

Result—he got the prize.

It is reported that the British board of agriculture are framing a great scheme, for the employment of female labor on the land, and an active canvass may shortly be commenced. 400,000 women will be required to take the places of the male agriculturists who have joined the colors.

Sollie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

"Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mamma it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."



## War Hard on the British Papers

Owing to Shortage of Paper and War Restrictions, the Old Country Papers Are Hard Hit

Restricted imports, as foreshadowed by Mr. Runciman's doctrine of compulsory thrift in war times, seriously affects British newspapers and the publishing trade generally. It is the irony of fate that while the newspapers have been foremost in enjoining upon the people habits of economy, they are among the first to suffer through the new sumptuary laws proposed by the British government. Mr. Runciman announces that the import of a large percentage of the material from which paper is made will soon be prohibited. A reduction in newspaper supplies of thirty or forty per cent., which the words "a large percentage" seem to indicate, will revolutionize the newspaper publishing business in the United Kingdom.

One of the reasons put forward for this drastic step is the serious shortage of shipping owing to the demands made by the war on the British mercantile fleet. Every year paper and paper pulp in the holds of incoming steamers occupied about two million tons space, a grave consideration just now in view of the greater importance of food supplies and munitions. The immediate results of this heavy cutting down of raw materials will probably mean smaller newspapers and increased prices for both paper and advertising. Some of the editors foresee a return to Cowper's days, when the newspaper was a "folio of four pages." Others already contemplate with malicious glee revenge upon long-winded politicians, whose speeches may be among the first items of public interest to be deposited, unwept, in the waste-paper basket. Smaller and dearer newspapers will put Britain back at one stroke to the eighteenth century. The morning paper, the indispensable adjunct of the breakfast table, may once more be the luxury of the few, while the evening newspapers, mere skeletons of the past, are constrained to make their appeal to a narrower circle of readers. One can imagine the shock to the public were it suddenly deprived of some of the inventions of the past century which it has come to regard as indispensable. The sudden stoppage of the railway train, the telegraph and telephone systems, electric light, and other domestic and public necessities in these times would startle the world out of its smug complacency. The sudden stoppage of newspapers would be regarded as calamitous. With all their shortcomings, they endeavor faithfully to mirror the daily life of the world.

Smaller newspapers in Britain would be a constant reminder of the necessity of thrift. Editors would be compelled to sift and select news and condense the reading matter. This might prove a blessing in disguise. Mr. Runciman's appeal for a "rigid economy" in the use of paper for all purposes will affect the child in the school, the housekeeper in the kitchen, the publisher of books, and may bring about a most desirable reform in the curtailment of newspapers, and a more rigid editorial censorship. Newspapers will welcome any change in the habits of the people which admits of publishing a newspaper the face value of which will bear the cost of white paper and ink. Meantime, newspapers in Canada, under no restrictions as to raw materials will continue to carry all the news of public interest.—Toronto Globe.

## Huns Resent Precautions

Angry Because Shakespeare's Birthplace is Protected Against Raiders

That the Germans resent strongly the precautions taken by the authorities at Stratford-on-Avon to protect the birthplace of Shakespeare from Zeppelin bombs is evidenced by the Lokal Anzeiger, which says:

"If the councillors of Stratford believe in the efficacy of the curse which their great townsman laid on those who would disturb his bones they ought to long for the appearance of the airships in order to see the curse fulfilled.

"But those men of little faith prefer to order lights to be lowered in the quiet town to which no people have turned with such piety as Germans. They believe that the nation which understands Shakespeare and appreciates him better than they do has no greater longing than to destroy his birthplace and his grave. Were it not a matter of absolute indifference what these gentlemen in Stratford decide, men who have probably left unread the majority of Shakespeare's dramas, we might present them with our theatre programs for January, from which they would learn that 'Julius Caesar' has been played in our Royal Playhouse. 'The Tempest' in the Deutsches Theatre, and that in other houses we have had 'A Winter's Tale,' 'Much Ado About Nothing,' 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and 'Hamlet.' We doubt whether the London programs are able to show anything approaching this honor done to the memory of Shakespeare."

Mourning is absolutely prohibited in Germany; no wounded or crippled soldier is allowed to walk in the streets of the capital and of important towns. They can only show themselves when they are able to wear their uniforms in quite a military way and with all decency.

## Wood Alcohol is Dangerous

To be poisoned into blindness is what may happen to the injudicious user of "wood alcohol," also known as wood naphtha, and wood spirit. This is what is said by F. C. Walsh, M.D., in an article in the Illustrated World, regarding several causes of blindness. Unlike grain alcohol, this product cannot be used with safety either externally or internally for medicinal purposes. Internally in any moderate quantity it frequently causes death, while blindness has followed after taking as little as two teaspoonfuls. While the average person is very unlikely to use wood alcohol internally, it is frequently used for an "alcohol rub" for tired or stiffened limbs and muscles, its comparative cheapness suggesting its use instead of the more expensive grain alcohol. The frequent result is blindness. Not only is "wood alcohol" dangerous for internal or external use, but blindness has resulted, we are told by Dr. Walsh, even from its inhalation. In one instance the victim used wood alcohol to clean some clothing, and, inhaling the fumes went blind soon after.

## Oat Straw in Ration

Has Considerable Feeding Value and Will Prove Economical

Many farmers have considerable straw, but often have a limited quantity of other bulky foods, and so, wonder if it would not be practicable to cut down the amount of clover hay and alfalfa fed to the fattening steers and feed a little straw instead, thus providing a little more of the better roughage for the dairy cows. The Indiana station has used oat straw quite extensively and finds that very good gains can be made with a combination of silage, oat straw and corn. No difficulty should be experienced in putting on a daily gain of at least two pounds or better, using a liberal ration of corn and an abundant supply of oat straw. Wheat straw, however, is not recommended as its feeding value is questionable. Of course, steers will eat it and even consume a considerable quantity, but it amounts to simply filling material only. Furthermore, wheat straw will, in many cases, scour animals that are heavily fed on grain, and this always intercepts the making of satisfactory gains.

As the percentage of men in each neighborhood who undertake to feed cattle through the winter is small, the opportunity frequently presents itself whereby feeders can obtain a stack of straw at a nominal figure. Where this is possible advantage should be taken of the opportunity, not only because oat straw has considerable feeding value, but because any surplus that may be available can be utilized to great advantage as bedding material. Steers make better gains when their sheds and yards are well bedded. This use of the straw alone, saying nothing of its feeding value, will invariably cut down the cost of finishing steers.

## Persistency of Britain

Has Geography and Time on Her Side in Winning the War

Regarding Great Britain's share in the war, the Austrian Socialist organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, says that British conscription, even if it does no more than secure the filling up of gaps caused by losses, is yet of the highest significance for the continuance of the war. It must be recognized that Great Britain is carrying on the war as a land power in a degree never before seen in any coalition wars in her history.

The insurmountable barrier of the seas surrounding the country saves her from spending strength in defending her own land. There is no threatening foe to compel her to rush forces to the frontier.

The British have time on their side. The sea, to which they owe so much, permits them to make good without any serious disadvantage the negligence in war preparations in the war itself. It even increases their power.

For wherever the strength of the enemy appears to be growing weak, there emerges at first a promise and then, in part at least, as a reality, some of the hundreds of thousands of Kitchener's recruits to renew the enthusiasm of the war in the veins of the entente.

And so it is Great Britain which spins the threads, the endless threads of black misfortune which envelops the whole earth like a shroud, and it is due more to her favorable geographical situation than to her determined persistency that Great Britain is able to postpone the decision on the Continent.

An old farmer down the country giving instructions for his will, directed a legacy of \$25,000 to be given to his wife. Being informed that some distinction was usually made in case the widow married again, he doubled the sum, and when told that this was contrary to custom, he said with heartfelt sympathy for his possible successor:

"Ah, but him that gets her'll deserve it."

The time is possibly coming when one can take his eggs to a huge hatchery and in due time bring home his "grist" of chickens. Such establishments were, says Farm, Stock and Home, known in Asia 800 years ago.

A bright man will know whether he is guilty or not before the jury tells him.

## Strong Gateway to Indian Trade

Aden, One of the Most Strategic Points in the Far East

Aden, the unhappy gateway into happy Arabia, is one of the foremost strategic points on England's trade route through the Red Sea to India and the Far East. It was the first stronghold on the London-India route to withstand a severe attack by the Turks. One Arabian author says of the country behind Aden, that country known as Arabia Felix:

"Its inhabitants are all hale and strong, sickness is unknown, nor are there poisonous plants or animals; nor fools, nor blind people, and the women are ever young; the climate is like paradise and one wears the same garment summer and winter."

Aden, however, where the British and Turkish forces met, enjoys none of these advantages, catalogued as inherent in Arabia Felix. Spread over its ragged hills of sun made ash and cinder, sweltering, gloomy and unrelieved by vegetation, Aden invites little attention in peace times. "Aden is a valley surrounded by the sea; its climate is so bad that it turns wine into vinegar in the space of ten days," complained one disappointed Arab traveller of the Middle Ages.

And in the centuries since his visit the climate has not improved. In spite of the terrible heat that gathers over Aden's valley and clings to its low hills, and its lack of a good water supply, the place maintains a reputation of being a healthful place. Rock cisterns, cut in a deep gorge, hold the town's water supply.

The town is built on desolate volcanic rocks that constitute a peninsula near the entrance to the Red Sea. The Strait of Babel-Mandeb lies one hundred miles away, and Aden is the British Gibraltar toward the Indian Ocean that keeps an eternal vigilance over the safety of the rich British commerce that goes this way. The British captured and annexed the place on January 16, 1839, since which time they have made the place a most emphatic fortress, one of the strongest anywhere in Southern Asia.

Money and labor without stint have been expended there to make the city absolutely impregnable from land and sea. Massive lines of defence, strengthened by a broad moat, guard the neck of the isthmus, and these defences conceal powerful batteries, Turrets, hidden forts, mined approaches, bastions, towers, batteries, magazines, mine batteries toward the sea, mined harbors, great naval guns, obstruction piers, barracks, redoubts in solid rock—all are elements in the British plan to guard this southern end of their important trade route beyond all possible chance of failure against superior and sustained attack. Aden may be last in matters of climate, but it is among the first in matters of fortification.

The narrow peninsula on which this queen of southern fortresses rears itself is only about fifteen miles in circumference. It is the bowl of an extinct volcano. The lofty hills around are the remains of the crater sides, and of these Shem Shem has an altitude of nearly 1,800 feet. All food and water for use on the peninsula has to be brought in from the outside.

Much of the water is supplied from

the government condensers, which were designed to make the fortress independent in case of war's necessities. The population of 44,000 is a mixture of all the elements of the Orient, with an intersprinkling of western drummers, British administrators and military men. Arabs, Chinese, Persians, Sudanese and Jews compose the stolid, stable population that endures the climate year in and out, and carries on the labors of the great fortress camp.—From the National Geographical Society.

## A Marvel of Energy

General Petain the Most Rapidly Promoted of All French Officers

No officer in the French army has had such rapid promotion as General Petain, the hero of Douaumont. At the outbreak of hostilities he was a colonel on the verge of retirement owing to his age. He is now fifty-nine years old. Though never particularly successful in theoretical manoeuvres, he has shown in war unequalled judgment and qualities of leadership, and attracted attention at once in the retreat from Charleroi. He went rapidly through the line of promotion up to the command of an army.

In the Ardennes fighting last spring General Petain's name was first associated with the "Iron Division" of Colonials, which by September had become France's finest striking force, as was shown in the Champagne, and now from the French counterpart of the German assaulting "phalanx."

Extremely energetic, General Petain, it is said, spent eight days of the Verdun battle rushing about on the front in an armored auto-mitrailleuse, thus exhausting two drivers. An officer who served on his staff said recently:

"Petain's staff officers must be a combination of track athletes and champion cyclists."

Always a believer in exercise and the care of the body, he was accustomed while colonel of the 33rd Infantry at Arras, before the war began, to weigh all his food, which was scientifically limited. He kept himself fit by skipping night and morning in his bedroom. This so annoyed the occupants of the apartments underneath that they complained to the landlord, who gave him notice to leave unless he agreed to stop it. Petain preferred to take a villa, with a garden, and continued to skip in the open air.

Even since becoming a full general he has been known to challenge a sergeant to jump over a dyke, or one of his staff to race up an embankment.

His men adore him, and this, perhaps, is a reason for their invincibility, since French soldiers fight as if possessed when led by a man whom they trust, and who they know will not ask them to do what he does not dare do himself.

An illustration of his soldiers' spirit is given in the proud reply of a colonial sergeant to a friend who remonstrated with him on his extravagance while on leave.

"We of Petain's division," he said, "never save money. We don't live to use it."

One of Marshal Ney's Guardsmen could not have answered better.

Don't find fault. You probably couldn't do half as well as the people you criticize.

## Should Help the New Land Tiller

Governmental Help, Needed to Assist Him in Getting a Start

"Back to the Land!"—but how to start our unemployed townspeople on the land, many of them not being used to farming? And how to make farm life pleasant and profitable in order to attract and keep them there? Farmers, like poets, are born, not made. A good farmer's aptitude comes usually from an hereditary practice of farming for one or two generations; and every family intending to settle in the West should get to know something of the national industry. At least some sort of apprenticeship with practical farmers is needful to begin with. We cannot expect any useful result from putting a man to a business he knows nothing of, and in farming a beginner would have to be helped along until he shall have learned something of the business and is able to go on alone. Then, after finding him an opening, whether by home-steading or purchase, wherein he might be able afterwards to gain a livelihood, sufficient money would have to be advanced him for outfit and current expenses, as a loan that he would be required to repay when his labor should have produced something. All which, if it is to be done at all, would seem to be a proper sphere for governmental initiative and help. The new farmer must, it would seem, be sustained and supplied with the necessary seeds, implements and live stock, under the supervision of qualified officials, in a sort of pupillage perhaps to agricultural colleges and government experimental farms, until he shall be able to manage without such assistance, and there is this to be said, that though he fail, the wages paid him will at any rate have gone to the development of the farm. But he must above all be made to feel that he has a substantial interest in making his holding pay; and as he sees this interest grow in value through the labor and care he bestows on the farm, it may be confidentially expected he will become solicitous to make his possession permanent.

No "Back to the Land" movement, however, could have any valuable effect on our farm production for a year or two; it would take that time to get the new farmers at productive work. Meanwhile, with our exclusive work, growing there would be little else but this preparatory tuition for them, though in mixed and diversified farming later on there would be much even in the winter, with the additional work of root houses and live stock to attend to. Let them, however, start now preparing as apprentices for the work of diversified farming, but let us at present grow wheat for ready money and for food. What we want now above all things is to get more produce out of our land though it be but wheat. The present high range of prices for grain may last only for a year or so. Production everywhere outside the war zone will be stimulated by the extraordinary demand, but this will tend to lower prices, while a collapse may be counted on when the war ends. Until then, however, this coming year war prices will remain sufficiently high to stimulate wheat growing in the Canadian west, so affording farmers the needful means with the opportunity to improve their farming methods throughout. But side by side with this extension of wheat growing, we should be establishing a better system of diversified and intensive farming on smaller and more manageable holdings. And then the greater productiveness of our lands may inspire a renewed confidence in investors with surplus funds on hand, and attract such funds to farm mortgages preferably to less secure western town property.—J. H. Menzies, F.C.A.

## Red Polled Cattle

Red Polled cattle make a strong claim as dual purpose animals, being deep and rich milkers, and possessing good beefing qualities. An animal of this breed, from a herd exhibited at the Winnipeg exhibition in 1914, has just completed a marvelous record, showing a gross earning capacity of 1,000 yearly for milk alone, producing 20,280 lbs. of milk, containing 891 lbs. butter fat, in the year.

As the name indicates, animals of this breed are polled and solid red in color, they are very docile and transmit their good qualities. The breed is not very well known in Canada as yet, but their numbers are increasing. Most of the breeders reside in Western Canada, Manitoba and Saskatchewan having the largest representation. At the annual meeting of the association, held in January, Mr. W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man., was re-elected president, and Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer. A booklet descriptive of the breed may be had on application to the secretary.

She was one of those little women who are always looking for something that will take up their husbands' idle time.

"John," she said, "I wish you would mend the front door lock."

"Can't," replied John, quaking like an aspen leaf. "I've got t-t-the sh-shaking ague."

"Oh, well, then, I know the very thing; you can sift the ashes."

"My dear wife spent her early years in a milliner's shop," said a wealthy self-made man the other day.

"Mine spends most of her time there now," growled his friend. "She's pretty dear, too."



Father Bull: "We'll have to stop every financial leak if we want to win this war."

Jack Canuck: "Leave it to me. I'll put another million acres under wheat."

Father Bull: "That is mere patchwork, my boy. Why not stop your forests from burning down? These acres of splendid timber at your door represent the easiest money you can ever lay your hands on."

Newspaper Note: "The Canadian Forestry Association makes the statement that if Canada would take the simple measures to stop the plague of forest fires, the timber would pay the annual interest on the last Dominion loan of \$100,000,000."



## Newcastle Coal

from Drumheller in stock. Let us supply you with coal this summer. No order is too small.

We carry a large stock of

Royal Household Flour, \$3.50 per cwt.

Glenora Flour at \$3.30 per cwt.

Rolled Oats, Cereals, Calf Meal,  
Chick Food, Etc.

A Carload of Bran and Shorts at \$1.25 and \$1.35.  
Lower prices on 500 lb. lots.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY -O- ALBERTA

## DONG LEE LAUNDRY

DAN YOU, Proprietor

### PRICE LIST

TERMS—Cash on Delivery

Shirts.....	8c	Pants, linen.....	20c	Drawers.....	4c
Collars.....	2c	Overall suits.....	30c	Stockings.....	4c
Cuffs, per pair.....	3c	Towels.....	2c	Nightdresses, plain..	8c
Drawers.....	7c	Napkins.....	1½c	Nightdresses, fancy	10c
Undershirts.....	8c	Table covers.....	5c	Quilts.....	30c
Union Suits.....	10c	Shirts.....	3½c	Blankets.....	20c
Nightshirts.....	8c	Pillow Slips.....	2c	Lace Curtains.....	20c
Socks, per pair.....	2½c	Rollers.....	2c	Tidies.....	
Handkerchiefs.....	1c	Counterpanes.....	8c	Childs pieces, from	3c
Handkerchiefs, silk	3c	Collars, soft.....	1½c	Corset Covers.....	4c
Neckties.....	2½c	Dresses, plain.....	10c	Undervests.....	4c
Jackets.....	8c	Dresses, fancy.....	20c	Dusters.....	1c
Vests, fancy wool.....	20c	Waists.....	8c	Stand Covers.....	2c
Vests, linen.....	12c	Skirts, plain.....	8c		
Sweaters.....	12c	Skirts, fancy.....	12c		

Family Wash, 6 pieces, 20c; Dozen 35c  
Clothes cleaned 50c suit

Next Door to Photograph Studio, North Didsbury

# Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made. And I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

## THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,  
BEEF, PORK, BACON,  
CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,  
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,  
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

2

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Didsbury Pioneer, \$1 per year, subscribe now

WILLIAMS & LITTLE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

# Special Bargains

For Easter Week

5 lb. fresh ground coffee \$1.00

5 lb. box Macaroni - - 35c

Victoria Cross Tea, Black, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

10 cans corn and peas, best grade \$1.00

Upton's Jam, per tin - - - - 45c

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Robin Hood Flour, per 100 lbs. \$3.20

Rolled Oats, 80 lb. sack \$2.35

Edwardsburg Syrup 20 lb. tins \$1.25

We will have in stock for the week end, a supply of Fresh Strawberries, new Rhubarb, Choice Table Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Ripe Tomatoes, Celery Green Onions, Lettuce, Cabbage and Cauliflower.

We have a few MEN'S FELT HATS which we will clear at \$1.00 each  
Women's Shoes at values up to \$5.50 for \$2.50 pair Men's Shirts at 50c each

Butter and Eggs Wanted at Highest Market Prices

## WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury



**\$1,000 REWARD**

For a Case of Incurable Constipation

To a person who can't be cured of constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills the above reward will be paid. No cathartic medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such invigorating cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief immediately follows for headache, biliousness and stomach disorders. No gripping pains, no burning sensations, nothing but the most pleasant relief attends the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills—others not so good. Price 25c. a box, at all dealers.

**Storyettes**

TWO miserable-looking hoboes, called on the dean of a medical college and proposed that he purchase their bodies for the dissecting room, as they were on the verge of starvation and had not long to live.

"It is an odd proposition," hesitated the dean.

"But it is occasionally done," suggested the spokesman eagerly.

"Well," said the dean, "we might arrange it. What price do you ask?"

"Over in New York," replied the spokesman, "they gave us \$40."

OF sporting offers made by the large eaters of old, that made to Charles Gustavus of Sweden when he was besieging Prague is worthy of recall. A peasant offered for the King's amusement to devour a large hog then and there. General Koenigsmark, so runs the tale, suggested that one with such an appetite ought to be burned as a sorcerer, on which the peasant said to the King: "Sir, if your Majesty will make that old gentleman take off his spurs, I will eat him before I begin this pig."

A YOUNG girl who had never heard of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," but was familiar with the more popular parody on it, was a witness to a wedding ceremony in church recently. As the betrothed pair walked with dignified tread toward the altar to be wed and the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's inspiring march the young girl was plainly shocked. When she arrived at her home she told her mother of the wedding ceremony and innocently exclaimed:

"What do you think, mother, they played 'Gee Whizz! I'm Glad I'm Free.'"

ENRAGED over something the local newspaper had printed about him a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

"Who are you?" he demanded, glaring at the editor, who was also the main stockholder.

"I'm the newspaper," was the calm reply.

"And who are you?" he next inquired, turning his respectful gaze on the chocolate-colored office devil clearing out the waste-basket.

"Me?" rejoined the dorky, grinning from ear to ear. "Ah guess ah's de cul'ud supplement."

CHANNING POLLOCK cites a certain melodrama produced a few years ago, as containing the best, and most inconsistent villain ever created.

In the first act he tied the beautiful heroine to a railroad track just as the limited was due. In the second, he

tured her into an old house, locked her in an upper room, and set the place on fire. In the third act he was under a buzz saw and set the machinery in motion. In the fourth, he tore the plank out of the Brooklyn bridge, so that her automobile plunged through to the raging flood below.

In the fifth act he started to make love to her. She shrank from him.

"Why do you fear me, Nellie?" he asked.

WHILE a young chap was walking along a business street with a very pretty girl, he happened to glance into a couple of windows where the latest styles of men's overcoats and suits were displayed. The girl noticed it. She stopped and exclaimed, "What a dandy overcoat! Why don't you get one of those, Bob? You'd look fine in side of that."

She looked at everything in that window and the young chap was delighted at her interest in men's clothes.

"You're all right, Grace," said he. "That's what I like about you. Most girls would rather look at lingerie waists than at a man's overcoat and suits."

The girl laughed. "Well, Bob," said she, "to be perfectly honest, the mirrors in that window are something to cry for. I was trying to see if my hat was on straight!"

A CERTAIN detective returned the other day from Western Pennsylvania, and he is profoundly impressed with the merits of that locality as a place of residence.

"Nothing like it for a man that's inclined to be a bit lowspirited," he says. "They don't take any chances with you there at all. Why, if you go into a store and ask for a bit of clothline, the storekeeper will open a big book."

"What do you want this rope for?" he asks.

"The old woman needs it to hang the wash on."

"And what's your name?" the storekeeper asks.

"Herman Wilhelm Pfeiffer."

"I want," said the storekeeper, "losing the book. You can't get no rope here without a prescription."

A CITIZEN prominent in charity work recently said:

"The great danger of charity is its pauperizing effect. This effect must be avoided, or the recipients will become Jack Hanches."

"Jack Hanch, on the score of bad health, never worked, and the pastor of the Methodist church, a man whose heart sometimes outran his head, sent the idler and his family weekly gifts of food and clothing—supported the whole crew, in fact."

"A church visitor, after listening to Jack's complaints one day, said:

"Yes, of course, you have had bad health. We know that; but one thing at least you ought to be thankful for, and that is our pastor's kindness in sending you all this bread and meat and jelly and blankets and so on. Don't you think it's good of him to look after you so well?"

"Good of him?" said Jack, impatiently. "Why, what's he for?"

HUDSON MAXIM is contributing to the adventure magazine a series of anecdotes treating of queer accidents in which high explosives figure.

The stories are said to be true, but most of them read as though they had been compiled by a man on a fishing excursion. Some of them are extremely funny, owing to Mr. Maxim's brutally frank way of telling them.

One of his yarns is to the effect that a Russian officer, during the war with Japan, had a Chinese servant whom he treated cruelly. He never gave an order without throwing in a kick, and the Chinaman was getting tired of being kicked in the same place so often.

So he confided his grievance to a Japanese spy with whom he had an acquaintance, and the Jap offered to provide him with a pad to upholster his trousers with. Then the officer could kick as much as he wanted to, without hurting him. The pad was provided by the accommodating Jap. It was an arrangement like a hot water bottle, filled with gun cotton or some other explosive.

Shortly afterwards the officer gave an order to his servant, and emphasized it with the usual kick. When the officer recovered consciousness he was in a hospital, with one leg missing and several ribs stove in, and various other injuries. No trace of the Chinaman could be found, with the exception of a hole in the roof of the building where the event took place.

USES OF PETTY PRINCES

ONE of the leading French papers has come to the conclusion that petty princes, kinglets, and dukes have their uses.

The Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Dukes of Hesse, Saxony, Baden, etc., exercise about the same powers as French prefects, says the editor, but while on provincial towns are indeed provincial and never will be more provincial, look at Munich, Weimar, Darmstadt, Dresden, Karlsruhe—veritable gems of cities model towns each of them.

The petty courts attract all the best to be found in the whole country. Professional men, artists, great musicians every kind of genius. The prince or king is obliged to recognize talent and to reward it—hence his influence is stimulating and the whole country profits by his initiative.

Look at the garrisons in any French town outside of Paris. If you compare them with the garrison in the smallest German capital you will find ours much inferior to the German article, vastly inferior. Here, again, the prince or king acts as a stimulus. He makes officers and men sit up and take notice. The

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

**Strengthens The Throat**

Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Winnipeg, says: "I used to be troubled with relaxed throat, constant irritation and coughing. I inhaled Catarrhose as directed and have been permanently cured. I can think of nothing so good for the throat, nose and bronchial tube as Catarrhose. I recommend it to all my friends." Cure is quick and sure if Catarrhose is used for Bronchitis, Irritable Throat, Catarrh and Chest Troubles. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at all dealers.

Germany pay their kings seven million dollars per year in salaries. It is true we pay our President only \$20,000 per annum, yet, after all, these German kings are cheaper in comparison than our President, owing to the amount of work they perform and the influence they exercise.

**The Horseman**

DESPITE the intense cold which prevailed during the first few days of January throughout the Canadian Northwest, several interesting matinee events were pulled off. At Winnipeg the thermometer registered 36 below zero on New Year's day, but it was not considered too cold for the races on the Red and despite the temperature there was a good crowd in attendance and each event had four starters. At Brandon, however, the races were called off for in addition to the low temperature there was a biting wind from the North west.

It was the first matinee of the year at Winnipeg and some close heats resulted. The programme was pulled off on a straight-away half mile track on the Red River in the north end of the city, and when the bell rang for the first race there were close upon 2,000 spectators lined up on the ice. Harry Alder was clerk of the course and he attended to these duties to perfection.

Dick Roche, a former Grand Circuit driver, acted as starter, while the judges were D. J. McDonald and Dr. McGillicray. The following were the results:

A class trot, 2 in 3, half mile heats.

Cap Bryson . . . C. Hanbury 2 1 1

Crease . . . R. A. Stewart 1 2 2

Hattie Mills . . . J. Lyons 3 3 3

Colonel . . . S. Corrie 4 4 4

Time: 1:10, 1:09½, 1:10.

Free-For-All pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Ginger . . . Alex. Hassard 1 1

The Dude . . . D. J. McDonald 2 2

Prince Erie . . . W. Hanbury 3 3

Time: 1:02½, 1:03½.

B. class trot or pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Creighton Girl . . . Tom Bell 1 2 1

Togo . . . M. Johnston 2 1 2

Killarney . . . A. Hassard 3 3 dr.

Hal Kelley . . . G. Kendall 4 5 dr.

Time: 1:07½, 1:09, 1:08½.

A class pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Jacob H. . . Alex. Hassard 1 1

Avin L. . . W. Garry 2 3

Deltic . . . F. Haight 3 2

Cyclone . . . Bun Foley 4 4

Time: 1:06½, 1:05½.

It was decided to hold matinees every Saturday on the course as long as the condition of the ice allows and it is expected several fast steppers from Brandon, Portage la Prairie and other nearby towns will arrive in Winnipeg for some of the future meetings.

The Capital City Driving Club of Regina, Sask., held a matinee on the same day and some good racing resulted, so good in fact that the result of the B. class event was not decided until after four heats. The following were the results:

A class, trot or pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Coronation . . . D. J. McKay 1 1

Kandy Kid . . . S. Loverock 2 2

Time: 1:06½, 1:07.

B. class, trot or pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Rustic Lass . . . C. Wilson 1 2 2 1

Le Blue . . . G. Lunney 2 3 1 2

Joker . . . A. Gross 3 1 3 dr.

Time: 1:11½, 1:10, 1:12½, 1:10½.

C. class, trot or pace, 2 in 3, half-mile heats.

Ted . . . A. Gilbert 2 1 1

Cecil Audubon . . . W. M. Williamson 1 2 2

Time: 1:14, 1:13½, 1:15.

Queen's Ideal, a well known pacer owned by Art Suffron, of Brandon, Man., has been shipped to Ottawa, Ont., to take part in the ice races there. She will be driven by William Hawkshaw.

It is anticipated that several horses from Alberta, Saskatchewan, and eastern British Columbia will travel round the Great Western Circuit this year, attracted by the purse money, said to be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Word has been received from J. F. McGuire, of Denver, Colo., that he will again send a string to Western Canada this year, and Geo. Loomis of Minneapolis is said to have written to the same effect. The purses this year in Western Canada will be larger than ever and the invasion of American horses is therefore expected to be more noticeable than ever before.

Rev. Dr. J. Shearer, the Presbyterian divine who said that Winnipeg was the most immoral city on earth and was the result of a civic investigation in

this city announces that he will pay attention to race track betting this season. His practice is a disgrace to any civilized community. His threatened crusade is not taken seriously by horsemen.

Another little circuit is being formed in Saskatchewan. So far Hanley, Davidson, Craik, Duck Lake and Rosedale have agreed to hold meetings. The circuit starts with a meeting at Saskatoon on May 24.

The Futurity entries for 1913 have been announced by the speed committee of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association and are not as numerous as was expected. Sixteen runners are entered for the running event, which has a guaranteed purse of \$1,000. For the harness event, with a guaranteed purse of \$1,500, there are thirty-three entries, which are as follows:

1—Bay horse by Zoalto, dam Alta Hamlin, entered by Edward Baldwin, Killarney, Man.

2—Bay horse by Woodford Wilkes, dam Missie, entered by T. E. Battell, Moose Jaw, Sask.

3—Sorrel mare by Governor Ramsey, dam Goldie Cole, entered by W. J. Coleman, Killarney, Man.

4—Black horse by Zoalla, dam Pearl McKinnon, entered by W. J. Cowan, Killarney, Man.

5—Bay mare by Sam Medium, dam Anna Sprague, entered by Richard Cowan, Pictou, Ont.

6—Bay horse by Foxy Ash, dam Bay Bell, entered by A. Fletcher, Boissevain, Man.

7—Bay mare by Sam Medium, dam Marquessa, entered by Healy & Herrington, Pictou, Ont.

8—Black horse by Egthorne, dam Kitty, entered by Glennie & Lewis, Gilbert Plains, Man.

9—Bay mare by Sam Medium, dam Frankie, entered by Healy & Herrington, Pictou, Ont.

10—Bay horse by Mark Onward, dam Kitty Brown, entered by Dr. W. J. Himmelman, Winnipeg, Man.

11—Bay horse by Joe Direct, dam Nellie, entered by R. Holt, Landrose, Sask.

12—Bay horse by Fred Meade, dam Alma Little, entered by W. O. Jones, Saskatoon, Sask.

13—Bay mare by Will Mayburn, dam Jessie Weeneck, entered by Dr. Chas. Little, V. S. Winnipeg, Man.

14—Chestnut horse by General Cuyler, dam Maggie Amy Eddy, entered by T. G. Lyons & Son, Broadview, Sask.

15—Chestnut mare by General Cuyler, dam Maggie Beami, entered by T. G. Lyons & Son, Broadview, Sask.

16—Bay horse by The Friar, dam Rose Gentry, entered by Ralph Mather, Deerbrook, Ont.

17—Bay horse by Dr. John, dam Do-Lillian Mombars, entered by Ralph Mather, Deerbrook, Ont.

18—Bay horse by Dr. John, dam Dominion Bell, entered by Ralph Mather, Deerbrook, Ont.

19—Bay horse by Zombest, dam Lad-S, entered by Harvey Matheson, High River, Ont.

20—Black mare by Gem Allerton, dam Texas May, entered by Chas. May, Edmonton, Alta.

21—Brown horse by Afrite C., dam Gypsy R., entered by J. H. McGrath, Elmwood, Man.

22—Chestnut horse by Al Audubon.

**RHEUMATISM****13 MONTHS' SUFFERING CURED**

Dear Sir:

"I wish you to put my letter on record for the sake of suffering humanity. I have suffered 13 months with Muscular Rheumatism in my back. I have spent at least \$20,000 on pills and liniments during that time, but nothing would ease me of the pain—in fact, it was a chronic pain. For those long 13 months it stayed right with me, sometimes convulsive and 'cramp-like,' causing me to groan and cry aloud. Every moment was torture. I could not turn in bed without yelling out. Now I will always bless the day when I first started to rub in, and to take internally 'Nerviline.' After using four bottles, my pains have left me. I shall always take off my hat to 'Nerviline' as I can honestly say it's the poor man's best friend, because it will always drive away from you the Demon—Pain."

"Yours truthful,"

"Paris, Ont. "Thomas Goss."

Use only Nerviline. Sold in 25c and 50c bottles the world over.

dam Cascade, entered by J. H. McNulty, Strathcona, Alta.

23—Bay horse by Leland Onward, dam Alberta, entered by J. B. Millar, Strathcona, Alta.

24—Bay horse by Billy H., dam Tootsie, entered by John Moyses, Winnipeg, Man.

25—Bay horse by Mark Onward, dam Miss Greenwood, entered by J. R. Sutherland, Calgary, Alta.

26—Bay horse by Leland Onward, dam Marjorie, entered by J. R. Sutherland, Calgary, Alta.

27—Bay mare by Mark Onward, dam Nancy Starr, entered by David C. Thompson, Fort Francis, Ont.

28—Brown mare by Pilot the Great, dam Senorita, entered by E. H. White, Battleford, Sask.

29—Bay mare by Pilot the Great, dam Verona, entered by E. H. White, Battleford, Sask.

30—Chestnut mare by Pilot the Great, dam Minnie R., entered by E. H. White, Battleford, Sask.

31—Bay mare by Pilot the Great, dam Miss Ladd, entered by E. H. White, Battleford, Sask.

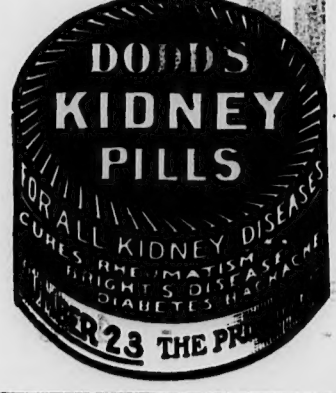
32—Brown horse by Dan Allerton, dam Conception, entered by Chas. Wilson, Regina, Sask.

33—Black mare by Dan Allerton, dam Ribbon, entered by Chas. Wilson, Regina, Sask.

Although both these futurities are open to horses, born in the Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota and Iowa, there was not a single entry from south of the boundary, but efforts will be made to get some for the next list, which closes in December of this year.

An ice matinee was scheduled for Regina for New Year's day, but the thermometer being 47 below zero it was decided to postpone it for a week.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

**You Cannot Forget Your Corns**

They pain too much. Perhaps you have tried this, and the other remedy—you still have them. You do no experiment when you use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. In twenty four hours the soreness is removed. In a day or two you are rid of them, root and branch. Keep the name in sight because it tells the story. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by drug gists, price 25c.

**VARIKOSE VEINS, Varicosities, etc**

promptly relieved and eventually cured by

**ABSORBINE**

A mild, safe, antiseptic ointment. Takes out soreness, chaps, pain, stops lameness. Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Bridge St., W. Springfield, Mass., suffered 20 years with enlarged, knotted veins, his doctor advised him to use ABSORBINE, and in a month the veins were gone and swelling had all disappeared and he was as well as usual. Removes Gout, Rheumatism, Corns, and every ailment. A sure cure for sprains, strains, etc. In 10-cent bottles at drug gists or delivered. Sent by Post, 50c. F. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box, 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Also Prepared by BARTIS BROS. & WATSON CO., Wholesale; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & L. 607; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

**PISSO'S**

THE BEST MEDICINE

FOR COUGHS & COLDS

**Shiloh's Cure**

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents

THE FAMOUS

# Rayo

Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, nickel plated—easily kept clean and arranged to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at your store, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

A New Head in 30 Minutes

Exchange the aching, throbbing, suffering, swollen head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by using

## NA-DRU-CO Headache Water

Write a line to your druggist or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

There's Flavor in

# CANAWELLA

TEA

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

## Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Manufactured only by

## The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.



# CANADA NOW RECRUITING AT THE RATE OF A THOUSAND MEN DAILY

125,000 MEN HAVE ALREADY BEEN SENT OVERSEAS

Recruiting to Continue Until We Have Defeated Germany and Prussianism, and if Necessary Canada Will Send a Million Men to Save World's Civilization.

In a recent interview given to a correspondent of the New York Times Major-General Sir Sam Hughes gives some interesting facts concerning the work of recruiting. He said in part: "So far, I think, Canada has done her share and will keep right on to the finish. We are recruiting at the rate of a thousand men a day. We have sent 125,000 men overseas already and have 125,000 more ready to send as fast as we can find ships to take them. That is the chief difficulty of our problem in Canada, getting the transportation for the men who are prepared and equipped to go. Of the 125,000 who have gone to England 60,000 are now in the trenches, and they are doing splendid work. There are no better troops than the Canadians in the war. Our losses so far have been approximately 10,000.

"The entire Dominion is divided into ten militia districts. That is not a war measure, but a part of our old machinery for recruiting that has been in force for many years, and it has been adequate in the emergency of war. We had 75,000 men in our regular militia before the war, but the law prohibited the government from sending that body of men, as such, out of the country, so we began the organization of the overseas expeditionary force, and the regular militiamen, for the most part, went from the stay-at-home troops over into the new forces, giving us an excellent nucleus for the fighting organization. This plan enabled us to equip and send across the Atlantic 33,000 men in six weeks after the war began. Since then we have sent nearly 100,000 more.

"It has not been necessary to open new recruiting stations. The preliminary work of getting the men is carried on in each of the ten districts by the regimental or battalion organization of each province, and the response is so loyal and spontaneous that, as I have already told you, the new men are enlisting at the rate of a thousand a day for the entire Dominion. We have some difficulty in the problem of housing them till we can get them abroad ship. All the available armories are in use as barracks; we have been obliged to hire a good many buildings and in some cases we are billeting the recruits in homes, which is an awkward thing to do. If we could only get the boats we could have a constant stream of well trained men going from Canada to where they would do the most good. Of course, the bulk of them are infantry, but every arm of the service is represented in the Canada expedition."

General Hughes shares the opinion of the rest of official Canada, as expressed by Sir Robert Borden, the prime minister, and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the opposition leader, that the war is only in its early stages, that England has been obliged to devote the first two years of hostilities to getting ready.

"This recruiting," he said, "is going to continue until we have defeated Germany and crushed Prussia. There are in Canada 1,600,000 men of fighting age, that is, between 18 and 45—and they will all go if they are needed."

"Do you think it will be necessary to call for men older than 45?" "No; we will have Germany thoroughly trimmed before that time comes."

"Has Canada any slackers?"

"Not many; not enough to interfere with what we must do. The response is very general everywhere, depending, of course, somewhat, upon the industrial conditions of any given locality. In factory towns, where manufacturing plants are running overtime and calling for help in the work of getting out war munitions, we do not expect to get as many men in proportion to population as we do in the rural districts or in non-manufacturing communities. But there is nothing to complain about, and we cannot say that this or that element in the population is hanging back. The rich and the poor, the French and the English Canadians, and even the Indians, are all coming out to help Canada and the rest of civilization. Many of the employers of labor in the country are giving their men leave of absence, with pay, to serve in the overseas forces, and nearly every woman and child in the Dominion is doing something for the welfare of the men who are fighting or for the support of the families left at home.

"What Canada is doing is raising a trained democratic army. Both of the adjectives I have used, trained and democratic, are of the utmost importance in understanding this situation. Our strength, up to a million and three-quarters of men, if necessary, will be in a volunteer army of citizens, every man trained in modern methods of warfare. And the lesson of all history is that the democratic army, after it gets its bearings, always defeats the standing army of professionals. One-third of the army that won the battle of Waterloo was made up of farmers. We have farmers, fishermen, hunters, Indians, thousands of keen athletic young fellows from the cities and big student delegations from the universities—all the

elements needed for the army that wins.

"That is the sort of an army that Canada and every other country should always have potentially, war or no war. I certainly do not believe in any form of compulsory service, but I do believe in universal, voluntary training for all boys and young men by means of the cadet system in the schools. The youngsters should begin to get such training when they are 12 years old and keep it up till they are 18. I would advocate this if there were never to be another war. It would make good men out of the bad ones and better men out of the good ones."

General Hughes' advocacy of the democratic army and the training of all the men of a nation for it is based on the knowledge of his own experiences and the traditions of his family. His great-grandfather, with two sons, was killed at Waterloo, and another son was wounded there. His own son and two of his brothers are officers in the Canadian army now in Europe, and his own life has been a blend of literary activities in times of peace and of fighting whenever England or Canada has had any little trouble to attend to. For example, he has been lecturer in English literature and history in Toronto Collegiate Institute and for twelve years he was proprietor and editor of a newspaper. On the other hand, he fought so well in South Africa that he attained high rank in the British army, and he has had various military experiences in minor uprisings. Then, to keep the balance between the civil and military parts of his career, he has been a member of the Canadian parliament since 1892. In 1911 he became minister of militia in Sir Robert Borden's cabinet.

## Grading Western Wool

Three Western Provinces Will Establish Grading Stations

Three hundred thousand pounds of Alberta's wool crop were graded in 1915, and there will be 1,250,000 pounds graded this year, according to George T. Willingmyre, of the sheep husbandry division of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. Mr. Willingmyre has been working in Western Canada for four years in an effort to introduce a grading system that will gain for Canadian wool a recognition among buyers that it has not previously enjoyed and bring a correspondingly higher price. Last year very little of the big wool clip of Southern Alberta was graded at the pens. Practically all the wool was graded. The result was that the ranchers received an average of two or three cents better price, and the southern growers decided that they were missing an opportunity in not making use of the department's offer to grade their product.

That there will be ten grading stations at least in Alberta this year is Mr. Willingmyre's belief, and if the big southern association joins the ranks there will be very little wool going to the buyers' hands until it has been properly classified. The highest price paid for wool in Alberta last year was to the Calgary association which received close to 31 cents for its out-turn. Associations have been formed at Vermilion, Edmonton, Lacombe, Carstairs, Cluny, Walsh, Pincher Creek and Calgary, while another is practically formed at Innisfail.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba have seen the benefit of grading and the department of agriculture of those provinces have gotten behind the scheme and all the wool will be graded there this year.

## Depletion of Plant Food

In 1914 the wheat production of Canada amounted to 158,223,000 bushels—the average yield per acre being about 15.37 bushels. Allowing two pounds of straw as removed for every pound of grain, and taking the average analysis of wheat and straw, the following amounts of plant-food were removed from the soil during that year by the wheat crop alone:

Nitrogen ..... 300,000,000 pounds  
Phosphoric acid .. 95,000,000 pounds  
Potash ..... 137,000,000 pounds

While the virgin soils of Western Canada, and especially the very deep rich soils of Manitoba, continue for years—and in some cases for many years—to produce heavy yields even under continuous cropping, they are by this process gradually depleted, and as the supplies of plant food become reduced the signs of exhaustion will be manifested in decreasing returns. As a matter of fact this depletion is already manifesting itself.—Moose Jaw Times.

Mother—My dear Percy, now that you've left college you must really begin looking for some sort of employment.

Percy—But don't you think, mother, it would be more dignified to wait until the offers begin to come in?

Man wants a little here below every few minutes.

## I REMEMBER!

I remember, I remember  
The house where I was born;  
The little window where the sun  
Came peeping in at morn.  
You'd hardly know the old place now,  
For dad is up-to-date.  
And the farm is scientific  
From the back lot to the gate.  
The house and barn are lighted  
With the brightest light I've seen,  
The engine in the laundry  
Is run by gasoline.  
We have silos, we have autos,  
We have dynamos and things;  
A telephone for gossip,  
And a phonograph that sings.  
The hired man has left us;  
We miss his homely face;  
A lot of college graduates  
Are working in his place.  
There's an engineer and fireman,  
A chauffeur and a vet.,  
'Electrician and mechanic—  
Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.  
The little window where the sun  
Came peeping in at morn  
Now brightens up a bathroom  
That cost a car of corn.  
Our milkmaid is pneumatic  
And she's sanitary, too;  
But dad gets fifteen cents a quart  
For milk that once brought two.  
—The Courier.

## Farmers Mulcted By Hog Buyers

Mr. McCoig Figures That They Suffered Nearly 100,000 in Season

According to figures compiled from the official blue books by Mr. Archibald McCoig, C.P. for West Kent, the farmers of Canada who raise hogs have been mulcted to the extent of \$179,906 during the past season by the operations of the hog-buyers. The modus operandi of the buyers is to collect from the farmers one-half of one per cent. of the purchase price, designating the assessment as being made for the expense of "inspection," while the government inspectors have been fully paid by the government itself.

According to official records, 1,755,053 hogs were purchased by the various abattoirs during the season, a large number of these being from Ontario farmers. Of these 4,007 were condemned. Allowing for the payment in full for these condemned hogs, which are used for other purposes, such as fertilizers, glue, etc., Mr. McCoig shows that the farmers have been mulcted to the extent of nearly \$100,000 on one season's hogs. He is desirous of having the government step in and put an end to this "rake-off" on the part of the buyers.

Mr. McCoig brought the matter to the attention of Hon. J. D. Hazen, acting minister of agriculture, when parliament was in committee on supply. He asked as to the serum treatment as a preventive of cholera among hogs, and as to the payment of inspectors and the collection of alleged inspection fees by buyers.

Hon. Mr. Hazen replied that he would go into the matter with the member for West Kent at a later stage, when he would have the advantage of consulting with the veterinary-general.

## The Cave Dwellers

Villagers in the War Zone Show Great Fortitude

In the past eighteen months we have been in probably 200 different towns or villages, but the most peculiar of all was the little town of P—. It was less than 2,000 yards from the German lines, yet the civilians still live in the town, though not always in their houses. A steep-sided, horse-shoe-shaped hill encloses the little valley in which the town lies, and the toe of the shoe is toward the German lines. Three-quarters of the way up the side of the ridge is an outcropping of limestone, in which are many natural caves. The houses are built just in front of the caves, and the latter are used as stables, wine cellars and granaries. The brow of the hill is the site of a second line trench, so that the caves are occupied by troops and artillery horses. The civilians, however, refuse to be crowded out.

We were in this sector only a week, but during that time the town was shelled every day, usually for half an hour between noon and four in the afternoon. At the sound of the first shell the troops and the women would all take to the caves and wait until the bombardment was over. More dangerous than the bombardments were the bullets perched or stray bullets that spattered into the town.

This constant shelling had demolished the church, schoolhouse and many of the dwellings of the town, but the parish priest moved both church and school into one of the caves, and there the children learned their lessons on week days and on Sundays gathered with their elders for the services of the church, secure from both bullets and shells.

The remainder of the furniture from the shattered church and school buildings had served to scantily furnish the cave. The unconcern with which the people of this village looked upon the ravages of war would have been a great surprise to me if I had not seen similar evidences of fortitude in so many other places.—Leslie's.

## An Ever-Present Danger

"I believe in giving the devil his due."  
"Yes, but you generally overdo it."

## War Adventures Of a Canadian

By Edmund Kemper Broadus in the Atlantic Monthly

There was a Dane who used to own a little brickyard down by the river here in Edmonton. It was a small business, and we remember him as occasionally driving a load of brick himself and delivering them at the University Building. But he had seen service, and it was not long after the war began before he received his commission as major.

In time he was captured by the Germans at Ypres, and interned in the little town of Bischofswerda, one hundred miles north of Berlin, near the Austrian border. He could speak German perfectly—had learned it as a boy in Denmark—and he determined to attempt the impossible and escape. Hiding in a well in the internment camp just as the prisoners were about to be shut up for the night, he crept away at dusk, eluded the double guards and turned his face, not toward the Austrian border, whither they would naturally set out in pursuit, but toward Berlin.

He made his way to a village, found a newspaper containing the statement that he had escaped and was making his way toward Switzerland, bought a raincoat to cover his uniform and then started on his perilous journey. In Berlin, with delightful effrontery, he took a taxi ride down the Unter den Linden.

How Dumas would have revelled in the story! Then this Danish d'Artagnan disguised himself as a bricklayer, and after many adventures, including a trip through the Kiel canal, reached Denmark, whence the British consul sent him to England.

And now he has been formally received by the King at Buckingham Palace, and is detained at the war office to report on conditions in Germany. From the little brickyard beside the Saskatchewan to Ypres; from Ypres to Bischofswerda, from Bischofswerda to Berlin, from Berlin to Buckingham Palace—"and so some," as Pepps would say, to the brickyard. And two years ago we were entertaining d'Artagnan unawares!

## A Brave Russian Girl

Gave Soldiers Sleeping Powder in Liquor and Called Help

Among a party of Letts who have succeeded in escaping from a village in Courland, now occupied by the Germans, is a girl of 17, who has been awarded the St. George's Cross.

A small German detachment marched to the farm owned by this girl's father. Sentries were left outside to keep watch on a hill quite close, while the rest entered the house and prepared to have a good time. The young German lieutenant turned to the girl, with the order to get wine at any cost, as their supply had run short. She was told that unless she fulfilled the order the house would be set on fire and she herself subjected to violence.

There were two casks of heavy old liquor, made of spirit and berries, in the cellar, and a bright idea came to the girl. Before giving them the cordial she dropped into it some powder, made of bluebells, which brings on heavy drowsiness. The first barrel was soon emptied, and the demand came for more. The second barrel contained a double portion of the powder, and the Germans soon began to roll on to the floor, one after another.

Seeing her enemies helpless round the barrel, she filled a bowl with the liquor, took it out to the sentries, who stood in the freezing cold, and gave it to them to drink, incidentally mentioning that she was fulfilling the officer's orders. The bowl soon was emptied. She then returned to the house and carefully disarmed the soldiers, who, sunk in heavy slumber lay about in different attitudes, and hid their weapons deep in the cellar. Meantime her father was fastening the limbs of the insensible Germans with ropes.

Having accomplished her task with the prisoners, the girl proceeded to find her way out to the Russian positions. Following forest paths and making her way through swamps, she finally reached a Siberian outpost.

"I have disarmed and tied up twenty German soldiers and one officer; hasten and take them prisoners," were the excited words with which the girl addressed the head officer of the Siberian Rifles. The soldiers were amazed at the audacity of the young woman, and hardly could believe her story. However, she persuaded them to follow her, and when they reached the farm they found the Germans still fast locked in their drunken sleep.

Several pails of ice cold water flung in the faces of the sleepers soon aroused them to the grim realities of their situation. To their bewilderment they found that they were no longer soldiers of the German army, but prisoners of the Russians.

The brave girl was brought into the presence of the commanding general, who shook hands with her, thanked her for her heroic deed and promised to make a report on it to the higher military authorities. This was done, and as a reward for her services she received the much-coveted decoration which signifies valor in the Russian army.—London Telegraph.

Alfalfa is an ideal feed for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and chickens. Land that grows alfalfa is worth 50 per cent. more than land that has not been made to grow this queen of legumes.

## "Beef Raising In Canada"

Valuable Bulletin Issued by the Livestock Branch

There has been issued at Ottawa a new edition of Bulletin No. 13 of the Livestock Branch, "Beef Raising in Canada." It is available on application to the publications branch of the department of agriculture. Upwards of one hundred pages, and nearly as many half-tone illustrations, conveying valuable information are given. Among the contributors are many of the best informed and most experienced beef raisers and experimenters in Canada.

A section is devoted to descriptive accounts of the various breeds of beef cattle raised in this country, while practical information on breeding, rearing, housing and marketing is also contained.

In dealing with the finished steer it is rightly remarked that to succeed the requirements of the purchaser must be complied with. The standard of the beef market has changed greatly in recent years. The bullock that commands the highest price is a compact, well finished animal weighing not more than 1,500 pounds on foot, and if he weighs only 1,200 pounds he will bring the top figure, provided he has the form, the quality and finish. Even the thousand-pound "baby beef" is looked for by the best buyers on this side of the Atlantic, but such cattle are not shipped abroad. The change is greatly to the advantage of the producer, as other things being equal, the younger the animal goes to market, the less is the cost of food and the greater the profit to the producer. To secure delicate flavor and tenderness a certain proportion of fat is necessary and this should be incorporated with the flesh or lean meat rather than appear only as a covering is to treat an animal in such a way that the fat grows with it during the entire period of its life-time. It is unfortunately the too common practice of Canadian beef-raisers to produce all the fat that an animal carries in the course of a few months. Much of the fat put on in this way is deposited on the outside of the carcass; it is largely wasted, as it is useful for little else than tallow. The carcass that dresses out showing specks and streaks of fat throughout the lean tissue commands the highest price. The only way to be sure of prime quality is to maintain the animal in good condition by a system of liberal feeding from birth to maturity. Then the finishing period is comparatively short, and the carcass produces the highly desirable marbled beef.

## The Call to Young Canada

A Place of Duty and Honor For Every Eligible Canadian

For Canada, as for every part of the empire, this is the day of testing. There never has been any real doubt in the minds of military men as to the decisive theatre of the war. It is the western front, on which both sides are now concentrating their forces. The advantage so far rests with the allies, but if a decisive victory is to be reached within a reasonable period this advantage in numbers and munitions must be steadily maintained.

A new spirit has seized the allied peoples—the spirit of calm confidence. It is born of the knowledge that everything is being done that human foresight can suggest. They have laid their gifts freely upon the altar of patriotism. Everything men and women could dear is being sacrificed to the end—victory over the enemy. What are the sacrifices which Canada so far has made, great as these undoubtedly are, compared with the uncomplaining sufferings of Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, and the burdens laid upon Great Britain and France? Canada has not felt the strain of war. Much gain has come to her farmers and manufacturers owing to the war. Much is still required from her.

The call today is to Young Canada to play the man. Canada wants no unwilling conscripts to carry her flag to victory. Young men are needed at the front. There history is being written with the dripping sword, and the fate of nations and of human freedom hangs in the balance. There is the place of duty and honor for every eligible Canadian.—Toronto Globe.

Patrick McGee was very downhearted. He had just spent most of his savings to pay his passage over to this country from Ireland, and on arriving found no immediate prospect of a job. He was roaming idly about the docks on the river front in New York when he chanced to see a diver climb up out of the water, take off his helmet, roll up his suit, and walk away. "Sure," said Pat, "if I had known about him things, I'd have bought me a suit like that and walked over meself."

Passing through a military hospital a visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured. To the orderly the visitor said:

"That's a bad case. What are you doing to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor, in surprised tones.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who did it."

Russia has for some time carried on an extensive agricultural instruction work quite similar to that which has been conducted in Canada.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## :: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY  
FLORENCE WARDENWood, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued)

It was the heart-cry of the huntress who sees the fox sailing away on a distant hill, out of reach of the pack.

"Do you mean that he's been converted, served a sentence?"

Redding shook his head.

"Not he, my lord. He's much too clever."

"But you know him to be a forger?"

"Forger, thief, scoundrel all round, my lord. When one thing is played out, he takes up another. That's what makes him so hard to catch; he never keeps at the same game long. Most of them make a specialty of one line or other. But he takes a turn at them all, and he beats the rest of them, all round, each at his own game."

There was something like admiration in the detective's tone. He spoke with the respect due to a foe worthy of his steel.

The viscount was almost stunned by the completeness of this revelation, and there was now stealing into his heart a sort of awe of the man with whom he had got to deal.

Paul Payne was so easy, so well-bred, so gentle, that he had stolen his way into the regard of most of the members of his bride's family, and Lord Eastling had become one of his most devoted supporters. It was hard to the young man to make the volte-face required of him by what he began to feel sure must be stern facts, and to assume the role of denouncer.

How was it to be done? He felt his courage oozing away, and he realized at the same time that a man who could baffle the police, who was known to be a criminal but who was too artful to be caught, was scarcely likely to allow a man twelve or thirteen years younger than himself, one, too, who did not pretend to any special intellectual superiority, to expose and confound him.

Nevertheless the attempt must be made, and as there was no time to be lost, the young man turned once more to the detective, and said:

"I think I'll go by myself. I'm afraid my sister might see you, and think there was something worse to fear."

Redding looked dubious.

"You must be prepared, my lord, for him to have it out, he said."

"Yes."

Lord Eastling answered mechanically, but indeed this thought had not occurred to him. Yet that was what would probably happen. Payne would express amazement, force him to speak out, make him stammer, contradict himself, look foolish.

And then Lady Ursula would join in the discussion, and with her clear eyes, honest countenance and straightforward questions, put the finishing touch to his discomfiture, and leave him baffled and at a loss.

"What shall I do?" he asked hoarsely, when he had realized his helplessness and his need of counsel.

The officer looked at him kindly. "I think you'd better just tell him, my lord, that Superintendent Redding would be glad of a word with him."

Lord Eastling faced him quickly. "Then I suppose you have got a warrant," he said desperately. "And you want to get hold of him without fuss or trouble."

"No, no, my lord. All I want is to help you if I can, to get the lady and yourself out of the hands of this fellow. And I don't say I can do it. All I offer to do is to try."

"What is it you propose to say to him?" demanded Lord Eastling curiously.

He had looked at the great clock and saw that there was a quarter of an hour to spare before the starting of the train. He had got over his first stupefaction, and was anxious to act without rashness, feeling that an unwise step might precipitate them all into unknown and terrible dangers.

Redding did not at first reply. He would much have preferred to be left to take his own measures without having to discuss them first. For he was conscious that the ruse he proposed to employ to rid the earl's family of the scoundrel were such as would give a great shock to the young viscount. But as the latter insisted, he had at last to confess what his plan was.

"If I could have a word with him, my lord, alone," said he. "I should like to have granted I knew he was married already."

"Married already?"

Lord Eastling echoed the words in

horror, and then his fist clenched, his eyes blazed, and but for the restraining hand of the detective laid gently but firmly on his arm, he would have dashed through the crowd on to the platform without more ado, and tried to drag Paul Payne from the train.

"Gently, gently, my lord," said the firm, low, persuasive voice. "Didn't you ask my advice? Well, now you're going to act without it."

The young man was staggered, shattered, scarcely able to keep still. "Let me go," he said hoarsely. "I can't let such a scoundrel remain another minute with my sister."

"You forgot," said the officer quietly. "We may not be able to get him away. He may have the right to stay."

"I thought you said he was married already!"

"No, no, I've never heard that he was. All I said was that I might try the effect on him of taking it for granted that he was."

Lord Eastling frowned.

"We must get her away from him, at all events," he said energetically.

The officer again held him back.

"I beg your pardon, my lord," he said earnestly. "But don't forget you may not be able to."

"We'll see about that," said the young man. "I'm going to try, at any rate."

He broke away, and went through the gates, alleging truly that he had an important message to deliver to one of the passengers.

The blood mounted to his head; he was dizzy, bewildered, penetrated to the depths of his being with the necessity of separating his sister from the scoundrel who had deceived them all.

He had no longer any doubts as to the truth of the detective's words; it seemed to him, indeed, as one circumstance after another, unnoticed at the time, flashed through his excited brain, that he had from the first had cause to suspect that there was something wrong about Paul Payne. He now marvelled that they had all taken him on trust so easily, on no better grounds than that he had been the friend of a man of whom they knew so little as they did of Mr. Fitch.

The stories about the American war, the recent Paul Payne had put on in speaking to the earl and countess; these and a hundred other trifling details, which had seemed unimportant before, now assumed the proportions of proof that there was something wrong about Payne.

And the thought that the rascal might really be the husband of his sister increased the viscount's determination to part the two while there was yet time.

Time! Yes, but was there time? The thought flashed upon him that, if Paul Payne had been a bachelor when he went into the church that morning, he was now really the husband of Lady Ursula, vested with rights which not even the discovery of his criminal past could render void.

Not that this thought made any difference to the attitude he meant to take with the rascal.

If he were really Lady Ursula's husband, or if he were not, the vital thing was to tear them apart without a moment's delay.

And, with throbbing brain and blazing eyes, he went along the platform, from one compartment to another, looking into every corner, and finally standing, panting, haggard and full of alarm, at the end of the long Continental train, staring wildly into the groups of passengers who still stood about on the platform around him.

Not one of the first-class carriages had he missed, but he had seen no sign of his sister or of Paul Payne.

His fears were growing stronger, his conviction that the detective's story was true increased in force every moment. For it seemed to him only too evident that Paul Payne had caught sight of Redding, and that he was anxious to avoid both him and his brother-in-law.

Lord Eastling began a second search, more careful than the first, taking in not only the first-class compartments, but those of the second class.

But in vain. He made inquiries of the guard, of the porters, of the policeman in charge of the gate.

As he put a question to this last official, he perceived that Redding had done so already, and that the detective was standing beside him, shaking his head.

In two minutes the train would be starting.

"They are not in the train," said Lord Eastling, in a strangled voice. "I've searched it from end to end."

Redding beckoned him out and said:

"He's been one too many for us, my lord."

And as he spoke he could not restrain from a smile of admiration at the address of the man who had outwitted him again.

(To be Continued)

## Protection of Canada's Forests

Interesting Report Just Issued by the  
Commission of Conservation

According to press reports, Sweden proposes to cut off the export of chemical pulp to Great Britain. Naturally, all eyes are immediately turned to Canada to supply the threatened deficiency.

The commission of conservation has just issued a report on "Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914," which is of particular interest in this connection. It contains much information respecting the work of the provincial forest services and of the federal departments entrusted with the care of our forests.

Forest fire protection is assuming a large place in public attention. It is obvious that, if Canada is to continue as a wood-producing country, she must conserve her resources of this natural product. The report treats exhaustively of the fire protection of forest lands along railway rights-of-way. Through co-operative action, great headway has been made in securing the reduction of forest losses through fires traceable to railway causes.

The forests of British Columbia and on Dominion lands in the west have been dealt with in reports containing the results of special studies conducted by Dr. C. D. Howe and Mr. J. H. White. The Trem watershed in Ontario, has also received special attention, in a report of an investigation by Dr. C. D. Howe in the townships of Berling and Methuen. This district is important in that, while of very little value as an agricultural area, it is being repeatedly overrun by forest fires and the little remaining merchantable timber destroyed. It is suggested that the area be placed under the control of the Dominion forestry branch for protection from fires and for reforestation.

## Refugees Safe in Russian Capital

Are From Regions Invaded by Ger-  
mans or Exposed to Attack

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Chronicle tells of present conditions in the interior of Russia. After describing his journey through a large district from Petrograd and the new spirit of thoroughness that has arisen among the various officials with whom a traveller comes in contact, as well as the military authorities, the correspondent turns to the refugee problem.

"There are said to be, on reliable authority, some 600,000 refugees in Petrograd, which number does not, of course, include the German and Austrian subjects, who, in the first months of the war, from their homes in the Baltic provinces and along the Russo-German frontiers, were sent to points in the interior of Russia. The present refugees are Russian subjects, who were living in the regions invaded last autumn by the Germans, or in places so exposed to attack that the Russian authorities ordered them to leave for the sake of safety."

"The great majority of the fugitives fled, naturally, to Moscow and Petrograd and other large cities, where they could feel fairly safe, and every hotel, lodging or boarding house is full to overflowing and people are sleeping in bathtubs, even in the large Petrograd hotels. Private families have opened their doors to their relatives and friends with the usual boundless Russian hospitality, and have cheerfully inconvenienced themselves for months."

### Saved by Orthography

In the British army, when a soldier is confined in the guardroom, for an offence, a written copy of the crime is invariably handed to the commander of the guard. The other day a non-commissioned officer and a party of men were detailed for a certain fatigue. The corporal having given an order, one of the men seemed disinclined to obey, when, after having rebuked him sharply, he shouted in angry tones: "It's a good job for you, me lad, that I can't spell insubordination, or I'd shove you in the guardroom sharp."

A farmer in a small way walked into the office of one of the fire insurance companies and intimated that he wished to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually, he answered:—"Well, it sometimes rains."—Tit-Bits.

### Family Affair

"So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?"

"I will leave that to her."

"Will you have a church or a private wedding?"

"Her mother can decide that."

"What have you to live on?"

"I will leave that entirely to you, sir."

### May Have to Charter Food Ships

Switzerland will be compelled to charter trans-Atlantic steamships to bring her own food across the sea under protection of her own flag if the war continues much longer, in the opinion of many persons there.

The view is expressed that Germany's program at sea may mean the starvation of Switzerland unless some such action is taken.



**Edwardsburg  
"Crown Brand"  
Corn Syrup**

**POUR IT ON PORRIDGE**

You can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blane Mince and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

STEELE'S PATENT is a new life giving compound delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brand,  
Works—London—Toronto—Fort William,  
Head Office—Montreal.



## Purity—

Cowan's Perfection

Cocoa is made in the purest and most sanitary manner possible. There is no finer cocoa made in the world.

A-5

## The Household Remedy

for the ailments from which almost everyone sometimes suffers—sick headache, constipation, disturbed sleep, muddy complexion, lassitude, backache, depression and other results of a disordered digestive system—is

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

They have achieved the distinction of being the most widely used medicine in the world, because millions of people have found them dependable, speedy and sure in their action on stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Compounded from vegetable products, Beecham's Pills are free from harmful minerals and dangerous drugs. They do not promote the physic habit—do not irritate the bowels. Should be taken by every member of the family at the first sign of illness—so mild and effective that they are good for the aged, and for the ill of childhood, are

## Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

"Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mamma it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."

"I believe in giving the devil his due."

"Yes, but you generally overdo it."

Annatto, which is used in the coloring of dairy produce, is derived from the fruit of a small tree grown in South America. It closely simulates the appearance of naturally-colored dairy produce.

It takes an average of at least one and a half men to keep one fighting man supplied with munitions, stores, clothes, accoutrements, ships to carry him, and so on.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"





**It bears the Seal of Purity**  
All over the world the name Sunlight stands for purity in Soap. Our \$5,000 guarantee of Purity is something more than an advertisement. It marks the high standard we have set for ourselves to give you the best laundry soap it is possible to produce at any price.

**Sunlight 5¢ Soap**

**LITTLE THINGS COUNT**

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

**EDDY'S MATCHES**

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2 N.B. THERAPION**  
Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nervousness, Bladder Diseases, Blood Poison, Piles, Kidney and Urinary Disorders, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson).

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound.**  
A safe, reliable, and powerful medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, 2, 3. No. 2, 3, 4. No. 3, 4, 5. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson).

**Common Supply Point**  
"Did she get her husband at the bargain counter or the second hand store?"  
"He looks it."  
"Well, which one?"  
"Neither; it's the bar of injustice."

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

**Women Offering to Work on Farms**  
Women are now offering to take the place of men on Manitoba farms. The provincial department of agriculture has received a number of letters from women residents of Winnipeg, in which the women declare their willingness to help in seeding operations if the farmers are unable to obtain men of such work.

**THAT COULD YOU HAVE**  
may bring sickness, doctors bills and loss of work; you know that serious sickness usually starts with a cold, and a cold only exists where weakness exists. Remember that.  
Overcome the weakness and nature cures the cold—that is the law of reason. Carefully avoid drugged pills, syrups or stimulants; they are only props and braces and whips.  
It is the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion that quickly enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs and helps heal the air passages.  
And mark this well—Scott's Emulsion generates body heat as protection against winter sickness. Get Scott's at your drug store to-day. It always strengthens and builds up.  
44-51 Scott's Bazaar, Toronto, Ontario.

W. N. U. 1099

**Enforce the Blockade**  
Admiral Lord Beresford recently wrote:  
"If the government had used our sea power as they were legally entitled to do, at the commencement of the war, by instituting an effective blockade, and making all goods entering Germany absolute contraband, the war would now be over. This is acknowledged by the foreign office. Every difficulty and every disaster we have met has been brought about by ourselves through want of foresight. Public agitation and the press have been the means of forcing the government to take up the following questions: Munitions, internment of alien enemies, the Trading with the Enemy Act, placing cotton on the contraband list, the Munitions Act, and the stoppage of German reservists proceeding to Germany. Public agitation will probably compel the government to make a fuller and more efficient use of our sea power, and so end the war."

**SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD**

**A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season**

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions, and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

You can get these health-renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Money doesn't bring happiness."  
"Maybe not. But it will help you greatly to go after it."

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., TORONTO, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Remember, the eyes of the nation are on you," exclaimed the constituent.  
"I know it," replied Senator Sorghum. "And the nation's getting more acutely discerning every day. The time is gone when a man can assume an impressive pose and get by as an optical illusion."

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

The big drop in immigration to Canada since the war started is shown in the figures for immigration for 1915 given to the commons by Hon. Dr. Roche, in answer to a question by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Plebeian. The total for the year was only 48,466, as compared with 284,878 for 1913-14 and 492,432 for 1912-13. The volume of immigration now is only about one-eighth of what is was two years ago. Almost all of the new arrivals of last year were from the United States.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

"So you don't believe in advertising, eh?" scornfully remarked the up-to-date business man.  
"No, I don't," insisted his sad-eyed neighbor. "I got my wife that way."

**Chest Colds and Hoarseness Quickly Rubbed Away**

**"Nerviline" Gives Speedy Relief and Cures Over Night**

Got a cold?  
Is your voice raspy—is your chest congested or sore?  
If so, you are the very person that Nerviline will cure in a jiffy.  
Nerviline is strong and penetrating. It sinks right into the tissues, takes out inflammation and soreness, destroys colds in a truly wonderful way. Rub Nerviline over the chest, rub on lots of it, and watch that tightness disappear. Nerviline won't blister, it sinks in too fast—doesn't simply stay on the surface like a thick, oily liniment would. If the throat is raspy and sore, rub it well inside with Nerviline, and use Nerviline as a gargle diluted with warm water. Just one or two treatments like this and your voice and throat will be quite normal again.

Just think of it: for forty years the largest used family medicine in this country—Nerviline—must be good, must quickly relieve and cure a hundred ills that afflict every family. Try it for earache, toothache, coughs, colds, sore chest, hoarseness and muscular pains in every part of the body. Large family size bottle 50c; trial size 25c at all dealers.

Officer (furiously)—What the d— does the matter? Where are your shots going?  
Irish Recruit (nervously)—Sure I dunno, sir. They left 'em all right!

**Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.**

Papa—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week!  
Pleading daughter—Yes, but daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

**Not Missed**  
"I used to live in New York," said the man impressively.  
"That so," drawled the little man, quietly. "I was there the other day and the town seemed to be getting on all right without you."

**Germany's Great Mistake**  
Germany never believed that the Dominions would rally to the side of Great Britain as they have done, or that they would be faithful in the hour of adversity. There were even some of our own publicists at home who shared the same profound miscalculations. The doubters were much more in evidence in the old country than in the Dominions, and attributed it to the lack of knowledge by people here of their own empire. Possibly it was due in even greater measure to a failure to realize the incredible power of sentiment when really great emergencies arise. Blood is thicker than water, and, after all, there had been no doubt in the mind of the Dominions as to what Germany's intentions were during all those years when half our British politicians were trying to persuade themselves, in defiance of all the evidence, that she meant the British empire no harm.—London Telegraph.

Aunt—Willie, don't you want to help me freeze the ice cream?  
Willie—Now! I'll wait and help you thaw it after it's froze.

**Bovril makes other food nourish you**

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.



**No Truck With Traitors**  
We can have no dealings with Bulgaria or with her Tsar traitor, even should he, as is highly improbable, seriously wish to have dealings with us. The restoration of Serbia to her rightful territory and her union with her southern Slav kindred must, indeed, be essential objects of the allies. These objects preclude any truck with Ferdinand of Cobourg, or with his people, unless they dissociate themselves from him. Even William of Hohenzollern, with all his crimes, is a more reputable sovereign.—London Times.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.**

Plaintiff's Lawyer—I rest the case. Defendant's Ditty—You ought to; it's pretty weak.—Boston Transcript.

**Could Hardly Live for Asthma.**  
writes one man, who, after years of suffering, has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it, or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

A stitch in the side is more distressing than a stitch in time.

**LET US HELP YOU FIND THE RIGHT OIL**

**THE** right oil in the right place usually costs less because none of it is wasted. Also it saves money by making your machine work more smoothly and last longer.  
The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

**STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL**

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

**PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL**

An excellent all round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

**CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL**

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

**ELDORADO CASTOR OIL**

A high grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shunting.

**THRESHER HARD OIL**

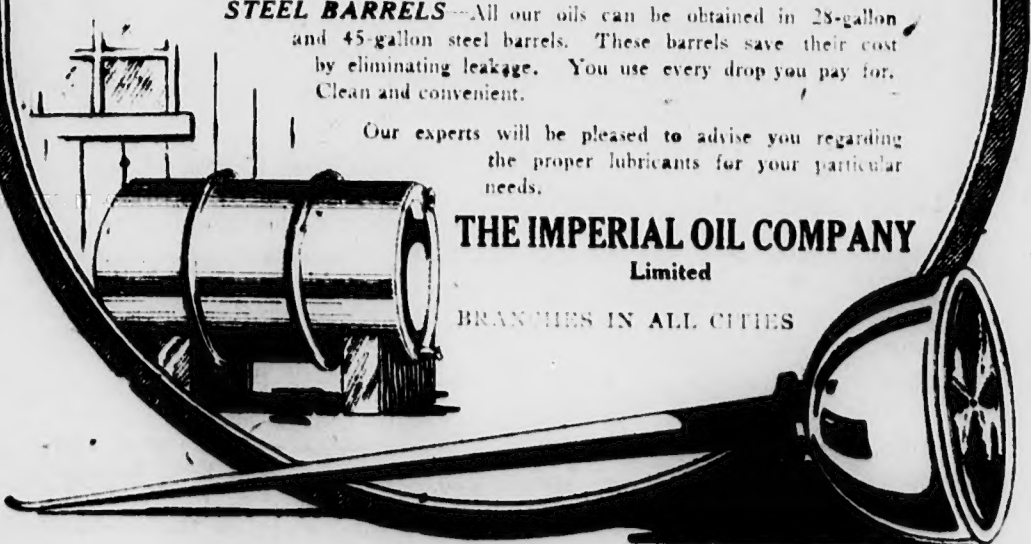
Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

**STEEL BARRELS**—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45-gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

Our experts will be pleased to advise you regarding the proper lubricants for your particular needs.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited**

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





# Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that

## Linoleum

you promised yourself this spring.  
Our assortment is fairly good under existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you can drape your window hangings very artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer  
Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

### A. G. Studer



**We Pay One Half**

The purchase price of this famous  
**1881 Rogers Al Plate**

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Retail Remedies"

Liggett's Candles, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

## NOTICE

The TOWN OF DIDSBURY, Alberta

### Auction Sale of Town Lots Under Tax Enforcement

The town of Didsbury will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, May 20th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and to the upset price hereinafter mentioned. Terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price	Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price
1,2,3,4	I	2847K.	\$ 75.00	22.	F	3880N.	\$ 35.00
4,5,	D	2847K.	45.00	E.1-2 12,13,14,			
7,8,	I	2847K.	30.00	W. 1-2 15	H	3880N.	145.00
13,14	12	110 O.	100.00	13.	17	5116 I.	31.25
15,16,	12	110 O.	100.00	2,3,	17	5116 I.	165.00
19,20,	12	110 O.	100.00	12	17	5116 I.	25.00
16,17,18,19,	14	1456K.	225.00	14	14	5116 I.	50.00
21,	14	1456K.	65.00	8,9,	15	5116 I.	135.00
W. 1-2 9				13,	15	5116 I.	40.00
E. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	40.00	6.	2	1427H.	275.00
W. 1-2 12	F	3880N.	37.00	17.	1	1427H.	65.00
1,2,	C	3880N.	68.25	W. part of			
4,	4	3880N.	40.00	1,2,3,	J	2678H.	325.00
W. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	25.00	6,7,	J.	2678H.	200.00
W. 1-2 3	3	3880N.	25.00	15.	C	4162O.	10.00
1,2,	A	3880N.	60.00	1,2,3,	B.	4162O.	60.00
7.	A	3880N.	35.00	1, W. 1-2 2	7	3025H.	35.00
6,7,8,	I	3880N.	75.00				

Dated at Didsbury this 10th day of April A.D. 1915.

A. BRUSO, Sec.-Treas.

## W.C.T.U. Meeting

The W.C.T.U. held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. W. F. Sick, on the afternoon of April 11th and a goodly number were present. Mrs. Gathercole lead in devotional exercises which were very touching to all. The president opened the meeting. After the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. It was then decided that a L.T.G. be organized for which a committee was appointed. Then a very good paper was read by Mrs. Geo. Liesemer on Fithes. All realized the truth of it, and we had not done what we should, nor given what we could of God's blessings and with God's help will do better.

The meeting closed with prayer to meet again at the home of Mrs. E. Weber, east Didsbury.

## School Report for March

### ROOM III

Grade VI—Vera Sexsmith, Vera Hehn, Maggie Sexsmith, Ethel Mortimer, Melville Cooper, Ruby Metzgar, Bruce Paton, Stanley McLean, Laura Good, Wilbert Geib, Leona Weber, Leslie Koeth, Edith Proctor.

Grade V—Myra Herber, Marie English, Aylmer Liesemer, Rosy Rupp, Ernest Clarke, (Paul Spink and Orval Paton, equal) Willard Ryckman, Olive Gathercole, Ida Gertz.

Grade IV—Thelma Sexsmith, Winnie Moyle, Roy English, Orlando Hehn, Marjorie Good, Edith Anderson, Meta Geib, Ralph LeBlanc, Grace Hunsperger, Frank Burrell, Hubert Jones, Elmer Mack.

H. E. Liesemer, Teacher

## AROUND THE TOWN

A large number of people from town and district took in the horse show at Calgary last week.

E. Morrison is building a fine cement block residence at the south end of town.

Miss D. Stark, Miss Ruby Weber and Miss Ara Weber will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. J. McGhee who has been visiting relatives at Carmangay for the last three weeks returned home on Tuesday.

Didsbury Lodge of the I.O.O.F. will hold their annual service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday, May 14th. All Oddfellows are invited.

W. O. Bates has been appointed agent for the Riverside Nurseries of Grand Forks, B. C. He can supply you with all kinds of trees and shrubs for planting. Get his prices.

Next Friday (Good Friday) is a Dominion holiday and the Banks and all stores will be closed on that day, Monday is also a Bank holiday and both Banks will be closed.

Mr. R. M. Warren who has been visiting in San Francisco and other Coast points for the past three months returned on Monday. He reports spending an enjoyable time.

The electric light system was out of order again on Monday night and the engineer did not get through overhauling the machinery in time to put the lights on at the usual hour, it being about nine o'clock before the lights were on. Supt. Mjones who went home to attend the funeral of his father last week, is now on the job again and it is hoped there will be no more trouble.

## "The Crocus"

By NORMA CHAMBERLAIN,  
Aged 13 years

Under the snow, the snow so deep,  
A beautiful crocus is fast asleep;  
Soon it shall wake at the dawn of spring

And this sweet carol it shall sing:  
"I come to the earth, to share my joys,

With the poor little girls and poor little boys."

This little crocus shall open its cup

And through the blue petals, its face shall look up,

Sometimes a boy might rush wildly by

And tread on the crocus and make it die,

But this little crocus shall always sing

"Be cheery; for I am the herald of spring."

The summer months shall bring their light.

To guide the sweet crocus to bed at night;

In the bright morning, it shall look up,

With drops of dew in its tiny cup,

And it shall sing in a voice of cheer,

"Awake! Pretty flowers, spring time is here."

### POUND DISTRICT ORDINANCE

### Notice of Impoundment STRAY COLT

Didsbury, Alta., April 17th, 1916  
Notice is hereby given under section 26 of the Pound District Ordinance that a Black Male with four white feet, white face, 10 or 12 months old; no visible brand; came with prairie schooner from 6 or 7 miles N. W. of Didsbury was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Oiler Street in the town of Didsbury on the 15th day of April, 1916.  
W. F. Sick,  
m3c Poundkeeper



**That terrible croupy cough**

You know how dangerous it is. You will want to check it at once, of course. Rub the chest well with Chamberlain's Liniment and give a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The soreness and pain in the chest will go—the cough will stop—the danger pass. Chamberlain's remedies are safe and do not disappoint.

25c. a bottle

**CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT**

### FARM WANTED

I will give \$1,500 equity in modern ten roomed Calgary house for quarter section. Apply owner, 2116, 16th St. W., Calgary. a19

### BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAS. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

### TOWN OF DIDSBURY NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 23rd, A. D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916, at the hour of 10 30 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

A BRUSO,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

### Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Oiler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative.

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosbud Hotel, Oiler street.  
Didsbury - Alberta Business Phone 120



**W. C. G. ODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Oils. - Alberta

**W. A. Austin**

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - Alberta

**Dr. W. C. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosbud Hotel, Oiler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.

Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

**THE** sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

**W. W. COOK, C.M.G.,**  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64928.

### STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, dehorned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, west of 5th M., about January 15th. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. J. C. WATKINSON, Big Prairie, Alta.